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JEWS BLOW UP HAIFA RLY. SHOPS

Jerusalem, Sept. 20. Jewish gangsters this afternoon blasted the Haifa Eastern Railway shops, causing widespread damage to property but no loss of life.

An official announcement said that four Jews dumped a big drum, labelled "Explosive" in the English, Arabic and Jewish languages, into the street at the entrance to the shops.

The police were notified and immediately cleared all neighbouring buildings and cordoned off the whole area.

The drum exploded some 20 minutes after it had been dumped.

Haifa sources report that the whole of the east end of the town was rocked by the blast, which demolished two stories of one building housing the railway booking office and a NAAFI shop, and damaged two coaches on a loading platform and several small shops across the street.

Arabs v. Jews
Shooting between Jews and Arabs broke out today in Tiberias in a dispute over cattle, police reported.

The sudden spurt in disorders included an attempted bombing of a troop train, the theft of a taxi-cab and two trucks in Tel Aviv by armed gangs, police said.

The official report said there were no casualties in the clash at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee, which broke out when Jews from Messilist Colony found four Arab boys grazing cattle on Colony land and took the cattle to the Colony.

Arabs from a nearby village turned out and clashed with the Jews for return of the cattle.

Train Attacked
An attempt to bomb a troop train was reported by the police near Tulkarm, when two bombs were found on the track.

Soldiers on the train, which was held up by the charge, fired several shots at persons seen fleeing from the spot.

In Jerusalem, the General Post Office had its 25th telephones bomb scare in six weeks but no explosives were found—Associated Press.

Middle East Oil War

Moscow, Sept. 19. The struggle of Britain and the United States for possession of the Middle East oilfields is the mainspring of domestic and foreign relations in that area, the current issue of the influential "New Times," told Soviet readers.

The struggle for oil has flared up with new intensity since the end of the Second World War, partly because of the need to supply the network of naval and air bases Britain and the United States have set up all over the world, the article declared.

The Anglo-Saxon powers were trying to monopolize the exploitation of the Middle East oilfields and to convert a dozen dependent and independent Arab countries into one great oil concern.

The article said American capital already controlled 40 per cent of all known deposits in the Middle East by 1945, and the Anglo-Saxon oil agreement concluded in September of that year would facilitate still further the penetration of American capital into the area.

On Other Pages

- Page Three: Storm Over Churchill.
- Page Four: War Crimes Trial.
- Page Five: "Condensed Milk" Van To Toot.
- Page Six: Final Speeches At Boon Trial.
- Page Seven: American Stock Market Break.
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PRES. TRUMAN TO SPEAK? Telephone Chat With Byrnes

"FIRST CLASS"

Washington, Sept. 19. Field - Marshal Viscount Montgomery, before leaving Washington today by air for Newfoundland, said that his visit to America had been "extremely valuable — absolutely first class."

He said that changes would be made in the British Army as a result — "changes for the better." — Reuter.

Dr. Wang On Kowloon City

Nanking, Sept. 20.

The Sino-British Treaty gives China the right to resume jurisdiction of Kowloon City at any time, said Dr. Wang Shichieh, China's delegate to the Paris Peace Conference (from which he has just returned), in an interview yesterday.

Dr. Wang said that any future action to recover the city from the Hong Kong Government will "depend on the report" from Mr. T. W. Kwoh, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kwangsi and Kwangtung, stationed in Hong Kong.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Nanking, Dr. Wang revealed, has not yet received any official report.

China, said Dr. Wang, discussing commercial prospects, intends to accord "most favourable treatment" to all countries which negotiate a commercial treaty with her.

"The sole condition for enjoyment of this treatment is reciprocity... China does not contemplate any discriminatory measures against any foreign nation."

"Open Door"

"If this is regarded as an 'Open Door Policy,' then you may say the 'Open Door' is China's own policy. It must be emphasized, however, that in such economic and commercial matters, as on many other questions, China is bound only by conventions, treaties and agreements to which China is a party."

Dr. Wang said only minor matters remain to be disposed of before completion of the Sino-United States commercial treaty. He said there will be "some mention" of Chinese immigration into the United States. — Associated Press.

Wallace 'Gag' Not Sufficient

Washington, Sept. 20.

A specific Presidential statement on America's foreign policy is reported to be under consideration as the aftermath of the telephone exchange between President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes over the "Wallace affair."

After a 20-minute exchange, word came from Paris indicating that Byrnes' concern has not been diminished by the President's action in applying a temporary gag to Wallace. Byrnes and his aides were said to feel that only a clearcut pronouncement from the President, definitely supporting either Byrnes or Wallace, could dispel the existing uncertainty and confusion.

Subsequently, Under-Secretary of State William L. Clayton, Byrnes' chief lieutenant here, hurried to the White House and conferred for about an hour today with President Truman.

Among diplomats and administration officials, it is considered obvious that Wallace's agreement to stop talking until the end of the Paris Conference did not settle any basic issue, either as to future Cabinet relations between Wallace and Byrnes, or any kind of foreign policy that Truman—who makes it—actually favours.

There is no definite assurance at the moment that Truman will make a statement. The President is expected to be questioned on the subject at today's Press conference. — Associated Press.

Telephone Talk

Paris, Sept. 20. President Harry Truman had a lengthy telephone conversation with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes yesterday afternoon, an American delegation source said.

This source refused to say whether the talk concerned the recent foreign policy dispute with Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace.

"Secretary Byrnes," the source said, "would not comment on the conversation with the President."

The telephone call was put through by the President from the White House to Byrnes' suite in the American delegation headquarters, the source said, adding that Byrnes appeared "pleased" after the talk.

Reports that Byrnes was considering flying to Washington for talks with the President were termed "silly" by this source. — Associated Press.

Mrs. Roosevelt

New York, Sept. 20. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told the Liberal Party campaign rally here today that too much

War Trials Witness Dead

Tokyo, Sept. 20.

General Takuma Kusaba, one of the Soviet prosecution section's most important witnesses at the war crimes trial here, committed suicide in the Russian barracks last night.

He left a note saying that he took his own life because he had failed in his military duties in Manchuria.

General Kusaba arrived in Tokyo under Russian custody a few days ago and was expected to testify in the forthcoming phase of the war trials dealing with Soviet and Japanese relations during the war.

In his suicide note, he said that he had received "fair and courageous treatment" from his captors.

Three Russian officers walked into the Tokyo Provost Marshal's Office this morning and reported his death. American investigators had no chance to make a close inspection of the room as it is under Russian surveillance.

Died Violently

Investigator Captain Mike Frisch said "he died violently and vomited considerably." The body was removed to the 42nd General Hospital where staff doctors performed an autopsy with two Russian doctors (who said they were "invited") present as observers.

Kusaba was commander of the Kwantung Defence Army from November 1941 to February 1944 and was then attached to the general staff in Tokyo. He was temporarily retired in December 2, 1944, but was recalled to become chief of the Continental Railroad Command two weeks later. — Reuter and Associated Press.

London, Sept. 19.

The Royal Navy's newest destroyers—Cromwell, Crozier and Crystal—will assemble at Chatham shortly for transfer to the Royal Norwegian Navy. The ships, which are of about 1,700 tons, are to be renamed Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger. — Reuter.

A fruit stall hawk, Leung Kam, of stall No. 20, at the junction of Hillier Street and Des Voeux Road Central, was fined \$20 for selling two apples at 60 cents each (controlled price 45 cents).

The master of the Yan Ching Kee store, No. 65, Cairns Road, Yau Choi-yuen, was fined \$50 for selling a pound of local made sweets at \$5.00 (controlled price \$2.50).

Accused told the Court that his sweets were a superior quality. — Reuter.

TYPHOON ESE OF GUAM

The Royal Observatory reported at midnight that a typhoon has been located some 300 miles east-south-east of Guam. It is moving west-north-westwards.

BOON CASE NEARLY OVER

London, Sept. 20.

The court-martial of Major Cecil Boon, R.A.S.C. who has pleaded not guilty to five charges alleging that he voluntarily aided the enemy while a prisoner-of-war in Hongkong, reached its final stages today when the Judge-Advocate, Wing-Commander Barnett, continued his summing up.

He told the court that it might be of assistance to consider the conduct, such as they had heard about it, of General Malby. It might, he said, reveal that in common with Major Boon, General Malby found the Japanese a very difficult people to deal with.

To some extent, and he did not in any way blame General Malby for this—General Malby had to defer to some requirements of the Japanese, not of course to aid the Japanese but to maintain life and reasonable conditions for the men who had formerly been under his command and become his fellow prisoners.

The Judge-Advocate declared that if Boon was to be convicted on the charge of aiding, it must be something beyond mere domestic aid in the administration and running of the camp. It must be some substantial aid which if given, would assist the enemy to some degree—it might be quite a small degree—in the propagation of the war. — Reuter.

Yesterday's proceedings will be found reported on Page 6.

One-Man Crime Wave

Tokyo, Sept. 20.

Japan's "skeleton murderer" today brought to five the total number of his confessed slayings as the crime wave continued with a clumsy possible attempt to assassinate Premier Yoshida and the ransom freeing of a 13-year-old girl after six months with her abductor, who is yet unapprehended.

Police continued a fruitless search for the abductor of Kuniko Sumitomo, 12-year old daughter of one of Japan's wealthiest men, as another day passed without any ransom note being received.

The police are beginning to conclude that the 30-year-old reputedly demobilized soldier who coaxed the young heiress away from her school chums in Yokohama may have been motivated by revenge rather than money.

Yoshiko Konfira, 42-year-old ex-convict, cleared up two more previously unsolved murders, police said, by confessing he killed two girls whose bodies were found recently.

The hard-faced murderer is distinguished by his penchant for placing the bodies of fresh victims alongside the undisturbed skeletons of those he killed—long ago in lonely spots.

Remitted

Thirteen-year-old Kiyoko Shimizu was reunited with her mother in Kyoto after serving 10 apparently good health.

Rescue Party At Scene Of Crash

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 20. At least five, and possibly seven, survived the crash of the Sabena (Belgian) airlines' four-engined Skymaster plane which disappeared on a flight across the Atlantic with 37 passengers and seven crew.

The plane crashed in the region of Gander Lake, Newfoundland, some 22 miles south-west of Gander airport in hilly, lake-studded country. The wreckage was first sighted by a search plane which dropped supplies before returning to its base at Gander, whence a land rescue party was despatched immediately the news was received.

Preliminary reports are confusing, one source saying the plane was completely burned, although all in one piece, and that trees had been levelled in an area 600 yards wide, and another message saying the craft was "cracked up" but not damaged by fire.

The wreck was located by a Transworld Airlines plane en route from Boston, Massachusetts, to Cairo piloted by Capt. Jennings.

He reported seeing five survivors—two men, two women and a child—who were "active and waved vigorously."

Another plane, a trans-Atlantic airliner, reported seeing three survivors beside the wreck and four others walking about four miles from the scene.

One Chinese

One of the passengers was a Chinese, Mr. John King, identified by the consulate in New York as future Chinese Ambassador to Belgium. Another was M. Albert Dumont, director of justice and foreign affairs in the Belgian Colonial Department.

A plane with a rescue team has already landed on a lake between four and five miles from the scene and two other rescue teams are preparing to land nearby shortly.

Army medical services and civil aircraft are taking part in the rescue of the survivors. The plane's complement were mostly Belgians and Americans and included 13 women and five children.

The rescue parties are facing great difficulties. Though Gander is on the railway it is not approachable by road. It is a land of vast swamps and small lakes interspersed with deep scrub country and low hills.

Over the southern part of Newfoundland, drizzle and patches of mist are reported with a cloud base down to 1,000 feet in some areas. — Associated Press and Reuter.

Rescue Party

Gander, Sept. 20.

The first rescue party to reach the wreck of the airliner was led by Dr. Martin of the United States Army from the United States air base at Argentina, it was stated at the Gander airport today.

Rescue work is continuing today with all American airlines and United States army air corps bases in Argentina, at Stephenville and Gander cooperating.

The first rescue party was flown in by seaplane to Gander Lake which is about eight miles from the point where the Skymaster crashed. These rescuers then went by rubber boats down a small river to the wrecked liner.

They were thus able to make better time than the large rescue party of 30 or 40 men in ten river boats, which went up the main southwest Gander River to a point where, the wreck could be reached through a mile of dense bush and undergrowth.

There is still no word received of the number of survivors. — Reuter.

six months with her abductor who took her as far as Tokyo and released her when her mother brought 15,000 yen to a temple ground in response to mailed instructions.

Police questioned a suspected psychopath who was apprehended as he was crawling over a fence of the Premier's official residence. "My original plan was to kill the Premier," he did not agree with my plans," this suspect told the police, and added that he intended to rob the residents. — Associated Press.

"Big Four" Proposals Accepted

Paris, Sept. 20.

The Paris Conference today accepted all the Big Four's proposals for the most bitterly disputed frontier in Europe — between Italy and Yugoslavia, including the free zone of Trieste.

That is the effect of a series of votes on amendments but forward by Yugoslavia, White Russia and South Africa, all of which were defeated except only a very minor rectification proposed by Yugoslavia, adjusting the Big Four's "French line" by half a kilometre.

After voting, the Yugoslav delegate, M. Kardelj, declared that his country would not consider itself bound by decisions which touched her directly—the fourth time Yugoslavia has indicated at the conference that she might not sign the peace treaty with Italy if some of her demands were overruled.

The statute of the Trieste zone has still to be agreed.

The feature of the voting in the Italian Political and Territorial Committee was that the Soviet Union, standing by the Big Four proposals, found herself in formal opposition to the other Slav states, including White Russia and Ukraine.

"French Line"

The Yugoslav amendments to restrict the frontiers of the free zone to the immediate environs of Trieste and virtually to reject the "French line" were defeated by 13 votes to 5, with two absentions.

The White Russian amendment to give Gorizia, which the Yugoslav delegate had called his "home town," to the Slavs received the same vote.

The South African proposal to internationalise the whole of western Latvia was rejected by 12 votes to six.

The Military Committee rejected the Greek proposal to cut down the Bulgarian armed forces.

The Economic Committee discussed without taking a decision the British proposal for protecting the United Nations oil interest in Rumania. — Reuter.

THE WEATHER

A moderate anti-cyclone over central and E China is moving eastward. Pressure is also high over Borneo. A complex system of depressions covers Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China across the southern Philippines to the Pacific E of the Marianas. A typhoon about 300 miles ESE of Guam is moving WNW.

Forecast: — Moderate E winds, half cloudy, risk of light showers, especially in the morning.

44th day's weather: —

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Min: — 82.6 deg. Fah.
Max. Rel. Humidity: — 97 per cent.
Sunshine: — 6.4 hours.
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ONE TASK LESS

By November the last of the British troops will have left Java and the responsibility for preserving order will have been handed to the slowly increasing Dutch forces. When the last troopship sails an end will have been put to a disagreeable duty, which has earned much ignorant criticism both at home and abroad. What the New York Times calls "one of Britain's unhappiest post-war ventures" was thrust upon the South-East Asia Command when it had little strength to spare for the purpose of disarming the large Japanese forces in the island and of restoring some semblance of civil government. The Dutch Government, upon whom the responsibility of taking over the island rested, had no army available and no shipping for transport had there been an army in existence. The whole administrative machinery of the island had been wrecked by the Japanese.

What was not foreseen was that the nationalist movement in Java had attained such formidable dimensions as to be a menace to the restoration of peace. There had certainly been nothing in the pre-war administration of Java—frequently considered to have been model—which was in fact encountered. Had it been realised that beyond enforcing the surrender and repatriation of the Japanese there was widespread rebellion against the Dutch regime to deal with, the Americans might have been called upon to furnish troops from the larger force they had available in the Pacific area, and in the circumstances would certainly have used them with reluctance. The question asked by the New York Times whether the presence of the British troops "was not more harmful than beneficial" admits of only one answer. In the light of what has actually happened since the occupation the absence of some controlling power would have meant destruction of ordered life throughout the island, with its population of 48,000,000. British restraint and mediation has kept anarchy within bounds.

Unhappily the resumption of Dutch authority promises no early restoration of peace. Outside the area of the ports and of the larger towns it is questionable how far the writ of Government runs. In Java, as in other countries in the Far East, the demands of formidable parties are intransigent. Although the Dutch Government has offered a Commonwealth constitution that would give the Indonesian peoples the power "freely to decide their political destiny," negotiations have so far brought no settlement either with the so-called Nationalist Government or with the six or seven other parties that have been born of the rebellion. The political problem has to be settled before the economic life of the island can be restored. That is now left to others. But though so much remains to do, in retiring the British forces can feel that they held the pass in the most difficult hour and discharged with humanity a thankless mission.

TASS DENIES A "LIE"

Moscow, Sept. 20.
Tass today distributed a denial of the report "concerning fantastic lies of the concentration of Soviet troops in northern Korea" which, Tass said, was published in the Stars and Stripes, an American Army newspaper.

Tass said the report alleged that the Russians were keeping one or two Japanese divisions intact and were training Japanese generals and officers in Soviet schools. It said that Tass was authorized to declare the report was an invented provocation.—Associated Press.

N.O. WEDS A PRINCESS

London, Sept. 19.
Princess Zari, the 23-year-old niece of King Zog of Albania, married a British Naval Lieutenant, Mr. H. Charles, at a Civil Ceremony in Westminster today.

The Shape of Things To Come

OUTLINE OF A NEW DEFENCE ORGANISATION

By LIEUT-GENERAL H. G. MARTIN

"Daily Telegraph" Military Correspondent

The Camberley Conference has come and gone. Exercise Evolution is finished. The seeds of a new military doctrine have been sown, with the blessings of the three Services. So far, so good.

We still await, however, the Government's proposals for a higher defence organisation, based on the experience of the past seven years—proposals promised some nine months ago. It is the higher defence organisation that lays down policy and grand strategy—and these are the beginnings of all things.

That our organisation should be brought up to date none will question. It should be an organisation however, based on prospect, not less than retrospect. We may—indeed we must—hope that the control of atomic energy will become a reality. Meanwhile the hard fact remains that the atomic bomb is already very real indeed. Henceforth we shall have to reckon with the ever-present possibility of its use. That possibility alone will be quite enough to change the face of future warfare. The Government proposals, therefore, should take a form which will fit this changed face of war.

New Requirements

What new features may we expect this changed face to reveal to us? First of the new requirements, I suggest, is the capacity for instant action, defensive and offensive, developed to a degree previously undreamed of. Henceforth there can be no question of developing our war potential after the flag has fallen.

Secondly, there is the capacity to survive a devastating attack, with all the prerequisites, political, military, industrial, which this capacity will postulate.

Thirdly, there is the capacity to inflict reprisals in kind—reprisals at least as devastating as any punishment we have taken. On this known capacity our future immunity may depend.

Finally, there is the capacity to exploit and consolidate the effects of our own reprisals, and so to end the war.

Two conclusions are at once apparent. First, these problems are the problems of no one Service. They can be solved only in terms of defence as a whole. Secondly, the burden of future defence must be crushing enough at best. Less than ever before, therefore, shall we be able to afford to fritter away money, material, and man power on military redundancies or vested interests.

All this boils down to the fact that a unified defence policy is our primary need, a policy born of closer co-ordination, indeed integration even, of the three Services. This, then, is surely the dominating purpose which the new higher defence organisation should serve.

Mr. Churchill Unique

Higher defence has its constitutional even more than its Service implications. Already, as a legacy of the late war, we have our Minister of Defence. He is a Minister with undefined powers. It is not true to say, however, that he is also a Minister without a Ministry. Throughout the war Mr. Churchill had his own inter-Service staff under Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay—a staff composed of the Service members of the War Cabinet Secretariat.

Through the medium of this staff Mr. Churchill, as Minister of Defence, moulded the military committees of the War Cabinet, headed by the Chiefs of Staff Committee, into something nearly approaching a Defence Ministry. The foundation has been laid.

Moreover, by virtue of his office as Minister of Defence, Mr. Churchill's was the single voice to answer to the War Cabinet on the war policy. Thus the War Cabinet was relieved of any conflict of Service views. All this was greatly to the good.

The fact remains, however, that Mr. Churchill created the office of Minister of Defence to fit his own peculiar genius for war direction. The office was not designed to fit a lesser man. Rare indeed will be the future Prime Ministers who, particularly in peace time, will be able to devote to the problems of defence the time and attention which their solution will demand.

Joint Service Estimates. No doubt the Prime Minister, whoever he may be, must remain titular Minister of De-

fence. At the same time there is obvious need for a new and whole-time Minister whose sole responsibility it will be to synthesise the policies and aims of the three Services and so to extract the vital essence of security.

As for his responsibilities, this new Secretary of State—let us call him "S.-of-S. for the Armed Forces"—would be a member of the Cabinet or War Cabinet, whereas the three Service Ministers would not. At the same time he would act for the Prime Minister as day-to-day chairman of the Defence Committee, of which the Service Ministers would be members. Thus his would be the voice to answer in the Cabinet on matters of strategy and of scientific and industrial planning, while the Service Ministers would be left free to implement policy in their own departments.

The new "S.-of-S." would unify under his own control all activities—Intelligence, Combined Operations, medical, engineer, chaplains' and supply services, and also scientific research—which are common to the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, thus building on the foundations of the Defence Ministry, which are already laid.

Finally, the above all, this new Minister should weigh the rival claims of the three Services and present to Parliament joint estimates for the armed forces as a whole and for the Ministry of Supply. Incredible to relate, never in the past has there been any expert scrutiny of defence estimates as a whole.

The Defence Committee

So much for the new "S.-of-S." What of the Defence Committee, of which as the Prime Minister's deputy he would be day-to-day chairman? The Defence Committee would be either an executive committee of the Cabinet or else a purely advisory body, as was the pre-war Committee of Imperial Defence. The difference is more apparent than real.

Since in either event the Defence Committee would number among its members the more important Cabinet Ministers, the Cabinet itself would be most unlikely to disregard its advice.

At the same time, the catholic constitution of the old Committee of Imperial Defence should be preserved in the Defence Committee. This, however, is merely a matter of adjusting the categories of those who are actual members of the Defence Committee and of those who are "in attendance." The latter category might include the Chiefs of Staff and also such elder statesmen as appear in office as the Prime Minister might invite at his discretion. The Committee would have two major functions. One

would be to watch world events and formulate defence policy accordingly, and the other to prepare for the transition from peace to war—in other words, to prepare the War Book. These two functions the Defence Committee would discharge through its various sub-committees.

Of its "policy" sub-committees, the most important would remain that of the Chiefs of Staff, supported by the Joint Planning and Joint Intelligence Staffs which grew to maturity during the war. Two possibilities confront the Chiefs of Staff Sub-Committee. Either it may remain a tripartite body, representative of the three Services, or else, in the interests of a closer co-ordination, it may be made quadripartite by the addition of a neutral chairman.

There are arguments on both sides. Those who wish to see the Chiefs of Staff remain tripartite can point to their performance in the war. They achieved victory then without a chairman, so why appoint one now?

To this there are three answers. First, as Minister of Defence Mr. Churchill, present or absent, did in fact act as chairman of the Chiefs of Staff. Secondly, there was a unique combination of personalities on the committee, which bred singleness of purpose likewise unique. We have no guarantee that either of these conditions will be repeated. Thirdly, the fact that the Chiefs of Staff, under the compelling pressure of events reached agreement in war is no proof that they will reach it in peace.

War-Time Illustration

In illustration of this last point one may recall that at one stage in the war the Admiralty was pressing for the diversion of bombers to anti-U-boat tasks, whereas the Air Ministry was resisting the diversion on the grounds that it would detract from the strategic bombing of Germany. It was the U-boats themselves that settled the matter by sinking so much shipping that we had either to divert the bombers or risk losing the war. Had they been debating peace-time policy, the Chiefs of Staff might not have reached so speedy or so happy a decision.

With or without an independent chairman the Chiefs of Staff would have as one of their main functions the preparation of an annual report for the information of the Defence Committee. After discussion by this Committee, and modification if need be, the report would serve the S. of S. of the Armed Forces as his sailing directions in his review and consolidation of the Service estimates.

How is the principle of the co-ordination of effort in Whitehall to be extended beyond its

doors? I suggest that there are two logical developments.

The first would be to extend the system of Combined or Joint Chiefs of Staff, which has already been set up to co-ordinate British defence policy with that of our Allies or the Dominions. The original step taken in that direction was the establishment in Washington of the Combined Anglo-U.S. Chiefs of Staff.

The next step was the establishment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Australia (J.C.O.S.A.), representative of Australia, New Zealand, India and Great Britain.

United Nations Needs

The third step, we still hope, is to be the establishment of a Joint Military Board in Egypt, to advise on common defence problems. As opportunity offers, the system should be extended further. Such a system of regional defence boards would serve the purpose of the United Nations as well as our own. If and when the Security Council's Military Staff Committee reaches the stage of setting up its own regional sub-committees, it will find in this system precisely the machinery it will require.

The second development is this: In peace no less than in war, we should perpetuate wherever possible the system of Supreme Command overseas. A single S. of S. for the Armed Forces should control a single theatre commander, who in turn would co-ordinate the action of the three Service C-in-Cs in his theatre.

In its report rendered this summer, the Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee gives first priority to its recommendation that "immediate action be taken to insure that unity of command is imposed at all military and naval out-posts." In overseas commands, in other words, liaison between the three Services is not enough.

Byrnes Not Satisfied

Washington, Sept. 19.
Mr. James F. Byrnes, the Secretary of State is dissatisfied with President Truman's compromise settlement of the Wallace controversy, according to American press despatches believed to be derived from American delegation sources in Paris.

Reporting in almost identical terms, the Paris correspondents of the "New York Times" and New York "Herald Tribune" both declared that Mr. Wallace's announcement after last night's meeting with the President—discussing his undertaking to make no more speeches until the Paris conference ends—will not be enough to satisfy Mr. Byrnes.

President Truman's press secretary, Mr. Charles Ross, today denied that Secretary of Commerce Wallace had received "something in return for his promise to keep quiet until the Paris peace conference was over."

At a press conference he said: "There was absolutely nothing resembling any deal, quid pro quo or what have you." Mr. Truman had tried to telephone Mr. Byrnes, he said, but so far had been unable to make contact with him because of atmospheric disturbances between Washington and Paris. The President is expected to establish touch later today by either telephone or teleprinter.—Router.

New Stamps In Germany

Berlin, Sept. 20.
Designs depicting themes of peace and work have been adopted for the new uniform postage stamps to be printed for the American, British and Russian occupation zones of Germany. It was disclosed today. The French refused to go along with the plan.

Five winning designs were selected from 6,716 submitted by 3,611 German artists in a contest conducted and judged by a quadripartite postal committee. It was announced several months ago that each of the occupying powers would be allowed to design a set of stamps for its zone of occupation. The stamps of the American, British and Russian zones will be issued first.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"See here, Martin, you've got enough trouble with inflation without you stirring yourself with three fudge-nut specialists instead of the regular two!"

STORM OVER CHURCHILL Impossible To Work With Soviet Union Recognition Of War Danger

(By Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent)

London, Sept. 19.
Mr. Winston Churchill's appeal today at Zurich University for a partnership between France and Germany on which to found "a United States of Europe," is expected to arouse as big a storm in London and throughout the world as did the speech delivered a week ago by Mr. Henry Wallace, the United States Secretary of Commerce.

The two speeches are considered by observers here to mark the extremes of foreign policy possible for the Western democracies today.

While Mr. Wallace wanted to drop all signs of a "get tough with Russia" policy, Mr. Churchill's speech has created the general impression that he wants a Franco-German partnership with which Britain and the United States could work as a means of building a regional grouping strong enough to stand up to the Soviet Union.

Observers in London consider that Mr. Churchill's speech has oversteered the foreign policy which Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. James Byrnes are actually pursuing as far to the right as Mr. Wallace's speech oversteered it to the left.

End Of Phase

Mr. Churchill's pronouncements are much less embarrassing for the British Government than are those of Mr. Wallace for the United States Government, for Mr. Churchill is the leader of the opposition. The fact that his plan for the future of Europe, which pleads in effect for the rebuilding of Germany in the knowledge that "time may be short," is strikingly different from Mr. Bevin's dogged attempt to base policy on the concert of great powers, is expected to strengthen the British Foreign Secretary's position in his own party.

Like Mr. Wallace, Mr. Churchill has ended a phase in which it was possible to say that there was a fundamental national agreement on foreign policy. Mr. Bevin can now no longer be accused of Left Wing tactics of the Labour Party, or of continuing Mr. Churchill's foreign policy.

Great Landmark

But Mr. Wallace's statement on foreign policy has threatened to split, not to consolidate, his own party and to weaken the position and influence of the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes.

Essentially, Mr. Churchill's speech at Zurich is seen as a declaration of despair that working co-operation with the Soviet Union can ever be reached. No statesman of Mr. Churchill's experience could be unaware that his appeal for Germany to be allowed to play a leading role in Europe before the long years of tutelage have elapsed, would arouse suspicion in the Soviet Union.

The speech is considered here to mark another great landmark.

mark in Mr. Churchill's evolution. In his Fulton speech, delivered in the United States last March he based his hope for the future of world peace on "the fraternal association of two of the great victorious Allies, Britain and the United States."

Danger Of Clash

Six months later at Zurich he urges that an entente between France and her traditional enemy across the Rhine must be achieved before the atom bomb is in the possession of other states.

Mr. Churchill's speech and that of Mr. Wallace are both considered here to be inspired by recognition of the danger of a tremendous clash with the Soviet Union. But they have come to different conclusions about the way to prevent it.

French Shocked

Paris, Sept. 19.
Mr. Churchill's proposal at Zurich that France and Germany should become partners as the first step in the restoration of Europe has shocked many Frenchmen in Paris.

Even the large though silent body of sympathisers with Marshal Petain which in the past consented to collaborate with Germany because they saw no other way out for the period of occupation, were today taken aback by the suggestion that France should bury the hatchet as far as Germany is concerned. They are amazed that this course has been suggested before tangible guarantees have been obtained that Germany has definitely abandoned aggressive designs and before she has been definitely shorn of means of aggression.—Reuter.

DIRECT ACTION PROGRAMME

New Delhi, Sept. 19.
The "Committee of Action" of the Moslem League, which has been meeting here for the last 12 days to draw a programme of "direct action" against Britain's proposals for a new Indian constitution, proposed to convene a conference of leading Moslem spiritual teachers and theological scholars from all parts of India to implement the programme. It is understood that the conference is likely to be held either in Delhi or Lahore in October.—Reuter.

JEWS TO GO TO LONDON?

London, Sept. 19.
The growing belief that the Jews will take part in the London conference on Palestine, which will resume tomorrow afternoon, has led to speculation in political quarters of the attitude of the British Government should the Jews request the release from internment camps in Palestine of men whom they wish to choose as delegates to the conference.

Well-informed quarters state that the British attitude would have to be decided at Cabinet level but expressed the opinion that a good deal would depend on the frame of mind in which the Jews decided to attend the conference.—Reuter.

Britain Rejects Complaints

London, Sept. 20.
A Foreign Office spokesman said today that a British note rejecting Yugoslav complaints of attacks on army officers in the Trieste and Gorizia regions had been delivered in Belgrade.

He added that consultations had taken place with the United States Government before the note was sent. Its complete text will be released in Washington and London simultaneously.

It was learned reliably that the United States Government also has rejected the Yugoslav charges in a note delivered through the American Embassy in Belgrade.

Both Britain and America are understood to have made several counter-allegations. The British note, according to the Foreign Office spokesman, expressed the view that there were "very little substance" in the Yugoslav charge that Allied troops assisted "Fascist hooligans" in attacking a senior Yugoslav officer.—Associated Press.

TRIBUTE TO ANDERS' MEN

London, Sept. 19.
Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese, former Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Army in Italy, opening the Army education establishment at Shorncliffe Camp near Folkestone today said that without the Second Polish Corps (General Anders' army in Italy) the Allies could not have won the battle of Cassino.

Sir Oliver added that 40 Poles were to learn English at Shorncliffe and would then return to the Second Polish Corps as instructors.—Reuter.

Washington, Sept. 20.
The State Department announced today that the United States and Egypt had agreed to raise their respective missions to the rank of Embassies and that both the present ministers would be retained as the first Ambassadors.—Associated Press.

V.C. Getting Too Much?

Wellington, Sept. 19.
Waterside workers' unions here are holding a "strike" meeting today to protest against the Government decision to increase the allowances of General Sir Bernard Freyberg, the Governor-General of New Zealand, from £2,000 yearly to £4,500. They also protested against the proposed £250 increase in the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court who at present receive £2,000 annually.

Two other unions are making similar protests. They argue that New Zealand's stabilisation policy denies small increases to workers but allows better salaries to those already well off. General Freyberg, who won the Victoria Cross in the First World War and commanded the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces throughout this war, was appointed Governor-General in 1945 and took office last February, succeeding Marshal of the RAF Sir Cyril Newall.—Reuter.

Story Of R.A.F.'s Libya Victory

London, Sept. 20.
A dispatch by Sir Arthur Longmore, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Royal Air Force, Middle East, tells another story of successful resistance by a few to heavy enemy pressure with meagre and continuously waning resources of aircraft. The period covered is from January to May 1941.

This period saw the complete defeat of the Italian air force in Libya and the rapid advance of General Sir Archibald Wavell to Benghazi, the sudden reduction of the British forces in Cyrenaica, both Army and Air Force to meet commitments in Greece, the German offensive in North Africa, the invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece, and the British evacuation of Crete.

Discussing the air situation in early March, 1941, Sir Arthur Longmore says "At this time, particularly the weakness in the number of modern aircraft at my disposal, chiefly Hurricanes and Blenheims, caused me grave concern."

However, he relates victories won by "the superior fighting qualities of our airmen" and declared that despite numerical superiority, "at no time did the German-Italian air forces dominate the situation on the North Africa front."

Malta's Survival

Throughout this period, Sir Arthur says, his forces were also providing air support in the successful campaign against Italy in Abyssinia and Somalia. In Malta, the visible achievements of Hurricanes in air combats over the island reacted remarkably on the spirit of the garrison and the morale of the Maltese.

Poison New Weapon Of Death

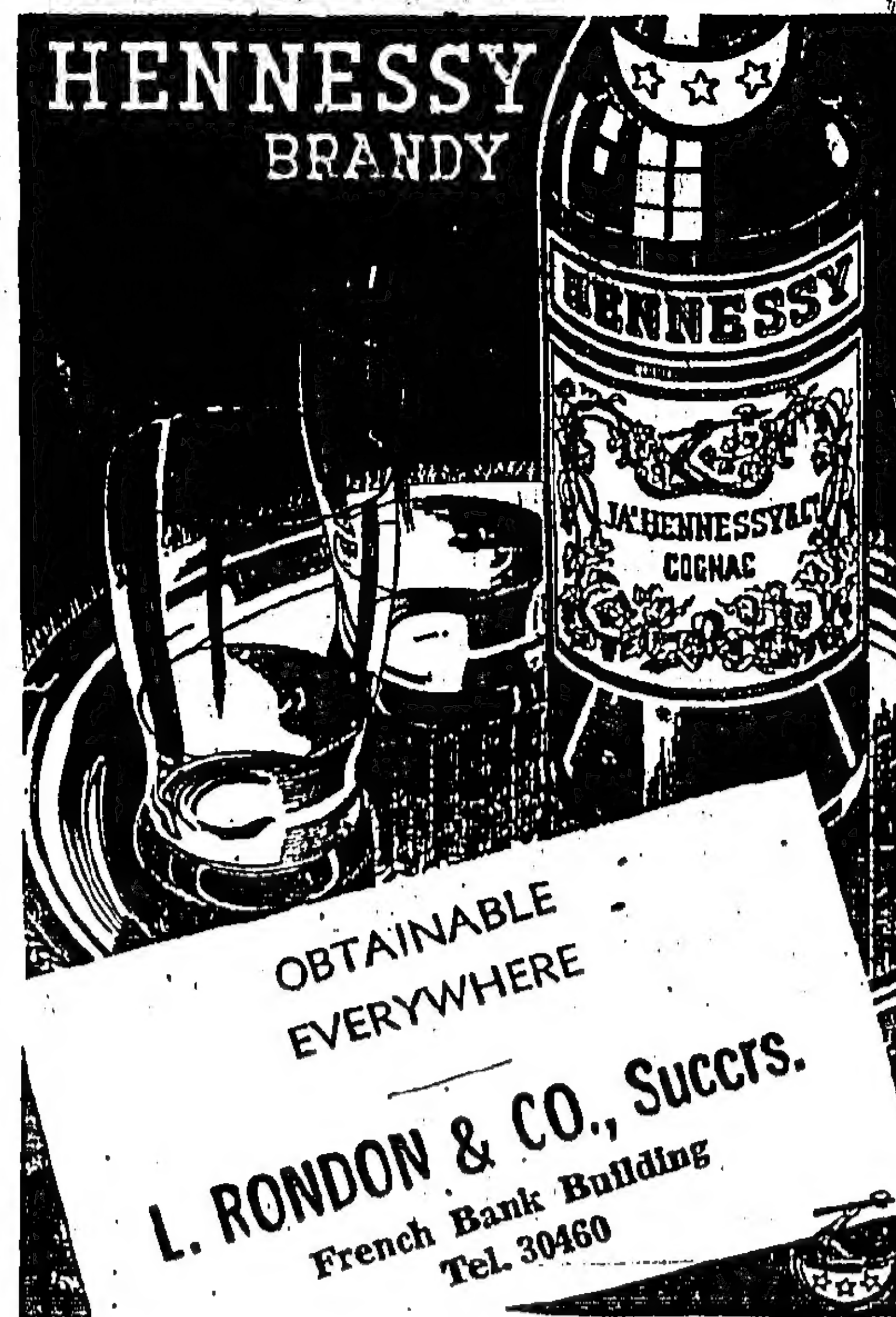
Washington, Sept. 20.
Major General Alden Wallt said today that the United States had succeeded in producing "perhaps the most highly toxic substance known" but that the poison exists now only in test tube quantity.

Wallt, chief of the Army's chemical corps, issued a statement on the new poison simultaneously with a cryptic hint of terrifying death weapons by the editor of "Science." Dr. Gerald Wenet who spoke of a super-deadly poison so potent that a single ounce could kill every person in the United States and Canada.

Wallt, who said the bacterial toxin came out of wartime research, frankly acknowledged his experts worked with toxic agents that have "power far beyond anything we had known in previous chemical war research."—Associated Press.

DALTON IN CANADA

Montreal, Sept. 19.
Mr. Hugh Dalton, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in Montreal by air today for financial talks in Canada and the United States. He was accompanied by Treasury officials.—Reuter.



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There's never been a better cigarette

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"JANE"

NOW ISN'T THAT JUST LIKE THE POLICE, FRITZ!

GEORGIE'S SO PROUD OF GUARDING THAT SILLY OLD BANK HE'S GOT NO TIME FOR A CASE OF "BREAKING AND ENTERING" RIGHT UNDER HIS NOSE! HE SCOFFED AT MY STORY OF THE BLACK MAN!

WELL, IF HE WON'T OPEN THAT TRAPDOOR FOR ME I'LL ASK PLUG AND THE BOYS—

IT'S THEIR NIGHT AT THE GYM AND THEY OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THE KAYO KID SNOOPING ROUND THE CHAMP'S TRAINING QUARTERS, TOO...

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

HEY, OLE! HOW ABOUT A WORD WITH YOU? YAH, SURE!

WHAT'RE YOU GOING TO DO WITH THESE CHARMS YOU DIG OUT OF MRS. HORNBERG'S VARD?

WELL, I WAS THINKING FOR SURE I MIGHT SELL 'EM FROM MY NURSERY!

Now Wait

OH! FOR TO SELL THE STUFF WELL, I DON'T NEED IDEAS YET! BUT, BY YEE, I WISH I COULD USE A IDEA INSTEAD OF A SHOVEL TO DIG THE STUFF UP!

BY EDGAR MARTIN

DON'T DIG ANY MORE, OLE! NOW YOU'VE GIVEN ME A BETTER HUNCH!

PROSECUTOR SAYS:-

"You Haven't Got The Guts To Give A Straight Answer"

EXTRADITION REQUEST

President Chiang Kai-shek's Canton Headquarters has officially asked the Hong Kong Government to transfer Chow Chih-chen, alleged Mayor of Amoy during the Japanese occupation, for trial in Canton on charges of collaboration with the enemy, the "China Mail" learned from reliable Chinese quarters last night.

Believed In Tit For Tat

After being married to a Formosan for four years he attacked her with a pair of scissors causing injuries to her temple and wrist, said Ng Mun-pui yesterday.

The husband, Hui Ngan-sau, was appearing before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy charged with assaulting Ng and causing her grievous bodily harm.

Inspector White told the Court that six months ago complainant found out that accused was a Formosan and had a wife in Formosa. Quarrels were frequent until accused attacked Ng with a pair of scissors after a few drinks.

Complainant had been supporting the accused since their arrival in the Colony six months ago.

Accused said that since he had been supporting the complainant for six years, he thought it was right for her to support him for a few months.

Accused was cautioned and ordered to leave the Colony for Formosa.

Gen. Festing To Return Soon

Major General F. W. Festing, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., will shortly be returning to the Colony to resume Command of Land Forces.

After his visit to England to attend the conference summoned by Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery.

In the absence of Major-General Festing the Command of Land Forces has been exercised by Brigadier P. L. Lindsay, who will be returning to his former Command, 150 Indian Infantry Brigade, whose troops have been on duty in the Colony for nearly a year.

This evening Brigadier Lindsay will receive about 150 guests at Flagstaff House, many of whom he has met during the period he has been Acting-G.O.C.

Brigadier Lindsay commanded 7/10 Baluch Regiment in Burma, and later raised 150 Indian Infantry Brigade at Bodmanga, bringing the Brigade to Hong Kong towards the end of last year.

ROBBERS SENTENCED

Found guilty of armed robbery, Wong Yung, Mau Tak-fai and Lau Wong were each sentenced to five years' hard labour and nine strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Pulene Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Wong Yung was additionally found guilty of possession of a Mauser pistol and seven rounds of ammunition. He was given three years' hard labour on this count, the sentences to run concurrently.

An order for the confiscation of 100 pounds of flour was granted to Revenue Officer Humphries by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when Cheung Ping-ho was charged with attempting to export the flour to Siu-tow by the ss. Chui On on Sept. 17.

NOTICE

Owing to the rising costs of production, the price of the "China Mail" and the "Hong Kong Sunday Herald" as from October 1st, 1946, will be 20 cents per copy.

Local subscription: \$6.50 per month, for both papers.

Further cross-examined at yesterday's resumed hearing of the War Crimes case against Nilmori Genichiro, accused said that the prosecution witnesses had all committed perjury and that the only man who had told the Court the truth was himself.

Accused agreed that although he had claimed that he was "allright" with POWs, not one witness for the prosecution had a good word to say about him.

The case is being heard before Lieut. Col. J. C. Stewart (Dep. of the JAG in India) President and Major M. I. Ormsby (The West Yorkshire Regiment) and Captain B. N. Kaul (The Frontier Force Regiment) Members.

Major G. B. Puddicombe (Victoria Rifles of Canada) is the Prosecuting Officer. Accused is represented by Messrs. Takahashi Mikio and Nishimura Yuriko, assisted by Major W. M. Gray, Camerounians (Scottish Rifles) as adviser.

The accused is charged on eight counts of having committed war crimes in Hong Kong, on the high seas and at Shanghai between Sept. 25, 1942 and August 1945.

Before proceeding with his cross-examination of accused, Major Puddicombe asked him if he could recognize Lieut. Barry Parks, H.K.S.R.A., who was sitting at Counsel's bench. Accused replied that he could not remember ever having seen him.

Accused said that he could not remember a party of officers was formed into a fatigue party on Imperial Rescript Day, Dec. 8, 1943, for the purpose of facilitating the despatch of baggage belonging to 50 batmen who were being despatched with a draft to Japan. He could not remember ordering sentries to beat officers, particularly a young British Naval Officer.

Objection was raised by Mr. Takahashi to Major Puddicombe's cross-examination on the ground that accused was not being charged regarding the offence on which he was being cross-examined.

Major Puddicombe pointed out that he was not trying to prove accused's guilt in respect of the offence referred to, but was seeking to establish that accused did in fact give orders to sentries.

The Court was then closed for consideration of the point. On reassembling, the President said the objection was overruled.

Replying to Major Puddicombe, accused denied having given any order to sentries, which they carried out. Accused said that he remembered a standing Camp Order that when an "Air Alert" was sounded, all POWs had to be in their huts until the "All Clear" sounded. He did not remember ordering the sentry to chase Lieut. Parks and Commander Morrison into huts when they were washing clothes outside after an "Air Alert" had been sounded.

"Lisbon Maru"

The complaint about the overcrowding of POWs on the "Lisbon Maru" was made before the ship left Hong Kong. Plans for the accommodation of POWs had been arranged by Lieut. Wada and Col. Tokunaga. Accused himself did not complain to either of these officers regarding the insufficiency of accommodation. He also did not tell the POWs that they would all be probably dead by next morning. Accused agreed that although he himself had said that the POWs were "all right" with him, not one of the persons who had made affidavits or those who had appeared in person in Court had a good word to say about "Nilmori the Interpreter".

While he was on the deck of the "Lisbon Maru" just before he jumped into the water, he did not hear any firing. The No. 3 hatch was closed at the time, but he did not do anything about it. Accused claimed that he did not tell Tse Dickuan that he was rescued by Capt. Knowles.

Before jumping into the water, he noticed the POWs in No. 3 hatch were coming out by two doorways. In spite of the evidence of twelve prosecution witnesses that there was firing going on, accused maintained that this was not the truth. While in the water with POWs, he did not observe any firing by Japanese soldiers or sailors from the rescue boats. About 100 POWs were already in the water when accused jumped in.

When accused attempted to evade answering a question concerning evidence of certain prosecution witnesses, Major Puddicombe said: "You haven't got the guts to give a straight answer, have you?" Accused made no reply.

Continuing, accused said that he was picked up by a gunboat with about 200 POWs. Some of the POWs were in uniform and others in shorts. There were no men without clothing. The weather on the nights of Oct. 2 and 3 was mild. Men without clothing would, however, find it cool. Prosecution witnesses who had said the men were practically naked and suffered terribly from cold were mistaken.

Only One Telling The Truth

Accused insisted that there was only one man who had been telling the truth to the Court and that was himself. The evidence by Lomax that accused had maltreated POWs on the quay at Shanghai was untrue. It was Lieut. Wada who ordered the POWs to discard their clothing. The reason was because the clothes had to be returned to the Chinese from whom they had been borrowed.

Major Puddicombe said to accused: "Listen carefully so you don't have to get that dumb look on your pan." Accused denied that he gave an order for every stitch of clothing, Chinese or otherwise, to be taken off. It was not true that he asked Challa, who was wearing a handkerchief to cover his nakedness, to take it away. The witness who made this allegation was, said accused, perjuring himself. Accused also maintained that witnesses who had deposed to seeing him at the quayside when they arrived at Woosung were committing perjury.

When the Court resumed in the afternoon, the President of the Court provided accused with a chair so that he might sit down.

Questioned by Major Puddicombe as to why it was necessary to take the POWs off the "Shinsei Maru" in order to re-check the roll call, accused was unable to give any reason for this move.

Accused remembered having admitted slapping two POWs on the "Toyama Maru" but denied that any of the POWs were suffering from malnutrition. He agreed that in many affidavits it had been stated that the men were suffering from malnutrition but he considered that the persons making these affidavits were somewhat confused as to the facts. He was in Hong Kong from 1942 till the surrender, except for the period on the "Lisbon Maru" and "Toyama Maru" but could not remember if there was a serious outbreak of diphtheria in Hong Kong in 1942-43.

The prosecution witnesses who had given evidence by affidavit to the effect that he had maltreated a Canadian soldier, who was very sick, on board the "Toyama Maru" were mistaken. The accused added that he expected the Court to believe all that he had said.

He thought Lieut. Tanaka was present when he interrogated the four POWs who had escaped from Camp. He was not certain whether it was Archibald or Murray who confessed to stealing Gill's watch. Accused once more said that he expected the Court to believe that he was telling the truth and that the statements of

TATUNG RELIEVED

Nanking, Sept. 20. Chinese Government and military sources said today that the Communists' two months siege of Tatung had been definitely broken.

They reported that a relief force had reached the area of Fengchen, about 20 miles north of the city, and the garrison of Tatung had smashed the Communist ring and recaptured the railway station north of the city.

These sources said the Communists were retreating from Tatung, applying a scorched earth policy and burning everything they were unable to carry.—Associated Press.

Archibald and Murray were false. He could not say anything about the evidence given by Dr. Anderson.

"Uncle John"

Accused admitted that there was another interpreter at the Bowen Road Hospital who was known as "Uncle John" to the POWs because he had a reputation for being kind. Accused did not know that the services of "Uncle John" were not used because it was known that he would not do anything against POWs whereas accused himself was known as a cruel man who would not hesitate to inflict punishment. He did not know that "Uncle John" was a Christian Minister of the Lutheran faith.

Accused said that Capt. Barnett spoke to Mr. Zindel in the Camp. Barnett spoke in French and when accused asked what had been said, he was told that Barnett had said: "We are hungry." Accused had heard that Barnett was punished for speaking to Zindel. He could not say if the punishment resulted in Barnett going to hospital.

He did not think that the mud between his toes were the result of Barnett having visited the latrine. At the time of Barnett's alleged attempt to escape, there was a wire round the Camp which was charged with electricity. There was also a barbed wire fence. Accused said that he expected the Court to believe that a sick man like Barnett, who was said to be suffering from diarrhoea and who was barefooted, stood a chance of escaping through the barbed wire. Accused only struck Barnett twice and all the witnesses who had claimed that he beat Barnett savagely were telling lies.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Wounded A Policeman

"Do you expect me to give you no punishment for such a serious offence as wounding a policeman?" asked Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when a 17-year-old Singapore-born Chinese youth begged His Lordship to send him back to Singapore to join his family.

The youth, Chan Suk-yin, replied: "No, Your Lordship, I have to be punished. But I beg you to send me to Singapore after my punishment."

"As you have inflicted injury on the constable, you might well expect punishment" added the Chief Justice. "You can be sentenced to life imprisonment, but as you have now admitted your guilt I sentence you to five years' hard labour and six strokes of the cane."

Chan changed his plea to guilty on a charge of wounding Li Ming-cheung, police constable, with intent to resist arrest and for stealing from a sailor.

On the second charge, the youth was given three years' hard labour to run concurrently with the other sentence. He had a previous conviction for larceny.

Mr. J. Reynold, Crown Counsel, prosecuting, said that at 9.30 p.m. on Aug. 2, the constable saw the accused and two other youths pick the pocket of a seaman. After arrest, accused cut the constable's arm in three places and escaped.

Three days later while waiting for a bus the policeman saw the youth at the bus stop and had him arrested. When searched, a razor blade was found in his waist band.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Softie"

Sir,—Are you allowed to rob in China?

Why so many people come to Hong Kong for this kind of job is not because they are allowed to do it in China and get paid to it, but because Hong Kong is such a softie. The penalty here is a few years in jail with a couple of strokes of the cane thrown into the bargain.

Speaking of penalty reminds me of a curious fact—one for Ripley. If a robber is well-dressed and of apparently 'good' family, he will get off with a light sentence. Somebody rightly said somewhere that a pickpocket will get a heavy sentence for failure in a heavy (amount of money involved) attempt, and a light one in a big attempt. Class is a distinction? So much for that.

Now, a robber is liable to be shot in China. How horrid! My dear lady, you have heard nothing yet. During an anti-opium drive before the present war, many incurable drug addicts were executed.

O. YEH.

Sequel To Boarding Of "Hermelin"

A message from the captain of the ss. "Hermelin" hinting at possible trouble from people trying to board her on arrival in Hong Kong led to precautionary measures being taken by the Police, and Sub-Inspectors Wheeler and Eggleston went on board on Sept. 19 as she anchored in the Quarantine Anchorage.

A sequel was the appearance in the Marine Court yesterday of 7 boat masters and mistresses, three boatmen, and nine others who were passengers on one of the boats, charged with coming within 30 yards of a vessel without authority, while she was flying the "S" (Police) flag.

S/I. Wheeler, prosecuting Leung Kan and 5 other boatmasters, said that he was on the top deck of the "Hermelin" at 1 p.m. when he saw boats rowing towards the vessel. Some men clambered on board. After taking down the numbers of the sampans he went down to the Police launch to give chase. The boats had rowed away and it was at varying distances of 150 to 300 yards from the vessel before he intercepted all the accused boats.

All the accused strenuously denied the charge, and said they were either just passing by or were waiting for the lowering of the Police flag when they were apprehended.

Cmdr. Ryder considered the evidence insufficient for him to convict, but in discharging the defendants he strictly warned them of the seriousness of the offence.

S/I. Eggleston, prosecuting Pang Choi-kwai, mistress of boat No. 50V, on the same charge, secured a conviction when she pleaded guilty.

Cmdr. Ryder, imposing a fine of \$40, warned accused that this type of offence was very serious, as the vessel had not only a Police flag hoisted but also a quarantine flag. The maximum penalty was a fine of \$200 or six months in goal. He was dealing leniently with her this time because this was the first case of the kind since the Liberation.

On an additional charge of having 2 passengers on board in excess of the 15 permitted by her licence, she was fined \$10.

Boatmen

The three boatmen arraigned on the same charge pleaded that they were members of the crew on the boat of the last accused (boat No. 50V). This statement was challenged by S/I. Eggleston who said they were not members of the crew.

The three accused were additionally charged with unlawful boarding of the ss. "Hermelin", and S/I. Eggleston said he was on the upper deck at the time and definitely identified them.

The accused protested that they were on the sampans all the time and had never boarded the ship. S/I. Wheeler called a witness, said he was not in a position to definitely identify the accused as

Government Says Fish Business Thriving

A statement attributed to a committee member of the Salt Fish Association, published in the press this week, that as a result of the Government Fisheries Control, the salt fish industry had been brought to a standstill was a gross misrepresentation of the situation today, said a Government spokesman.

"Far from the salt fish business in Hong Kong being at a standstill it is thriving," he said. "This is demonstrated by the fact that well over \$1,000,000 worth of salt fish is exported from Hong Kong every month to China, Malaya, Australia and even the United States."

"For the first eight months of 1946, no less than 114,092 piculs of salt fish, valued at \$11,240,358, passed through the Kennedy Town Market under the Government control scheme, this representing an average monthly intake of 14,261 piculs, as against an average total of \$1,406,169."

"These figures," added the spokesman, "provide ample evidence that the salt fish industry is in a lively state. While the estimates are not yet quite up to pre-war levels (due to the fact that there is a shortage of big trawlers), the financial rewards to the fishermen are considerably greater than before the war."

The spokesman said the time seemed to be appropriate to inform the public as to just what are the aims, machinery and effects to date of the Government control scheme.

The four original objects of the scheme were:

1. To increase the catch of fish in view of the prevailing food shortage.

2. To modernize the fishing industry. Owing to the old fashioned methods used by the Hong Kong fishermen before the war, much of the fishing in the vicinity of the Colony was done by Japanese trawlers. There are no European types of trawlers in Hong Kong at present, with the result that remote fishing grounds cannot be reached, as junks have a limited range.

3. To free the fishermen from exploitation.

4. To improve the welfare of the fishermen by returning profits from the marketing scheme back into the industry to the benefit of the individual. One effect of this has been the opening up of venacular schools in some of the fishing villages, where, apart from the normal curriculum, attention is paid to elementary scientific instructions in marine subjects. A chance of obtaining higher education is also being given to fishermen's children. Scholarships will later be given to promising students to the Fisheries Schools in Swatow and Shanghai. Certain fishing materials have also been subsidised and fishermen are often able to get them below the market rate.

The marketing scheme is very simple in its set-up. Fisheries Syndicates were set up at first in the four main fishing centres, i.e., Cheung Chau, Shaolin, Aberdeen and Tai O. Recently Syndicates have been opened on the New Territories Mainland at Shaatukok and Tai-nan, and later more will be established at Tap Mun, Bat Fou and Castle Peak. The main function of the Syndicates is the collection of fish from fishermen and fish collectors for transportation to the wholesale market in Kennedy Town, and the recently opened Tai Po Market. The fish is sold in the market at a public auction. Fishermen are paid the price offered, less 6% commission, at once, whilst the buyers are allowed up to 48 hours credit. The 6% commission covers the cost of transportation to the market, handling, auctioning, and transportation to the buyers' place of business. Syndicates also act as retailers, selling necessities to the fishermen at the lowest possible price. The above, the spokesman said in an advisory capacity to the simple fisherman who in many cases is ignorant of land activities, and is in need of such advice.

On Sept. 1, a step was taken to help the fishermen financially. A form of compulsory savings, (or as the Chinese prefer to call it "returnable commission") has been started. 2% from all sales is deducted, and total deposits are returned to the fishermen twice yearly, on Dec. 31 and June 30 with 2% interest.

Fishermen receive encouragement should they wish to form small co-operatives of their own for the collection and processing of fish.

During the first eight months of operation, over \$300,000 profit was made by the marketing scheme. This money will be used, firstly, for the improvement of the transportation system of the scheme, and secondly, the future profits will be used for the setting up of ice plants, and later smoking and canning plants. Much still remains to be done for the fishing industry of Hong Kong. The fishing vessels' losses during the Japanese occupation must be replaced and the gradual mechanisation of the fleet must soon be put into operation. A little has been accomplished in this direction but lack of supplies and materials are a great hindrance. The education of the Hong Kong fisherman is in progress and it is in this field of activity that the greatest efforts must be made, for only by the raising of his standard of education will the fisherman be able to take full advantage of the new scheme and the scientific methods of fishing that will soon be at his disposal.

The men who clambered on board. The men were accordingly discharged on the count of unlawful boarding for lack of sufficient evidence; and on the first charge of being within 30 yards of the vessel, by which they pleaded guilty, they were each fined \$40.

The next batch of 9 men on boat No. 50V said they were passengers and unaware that they had committed any offence. In any case, the matter was beyond their control.

S/I. Eggleston said the Police were not pressing the charge as he believed many of them were genuine passengers. At 4.40 a.m. the Police had to prevent this type of illegal boarding from the point of view of crime prevention, unloading of quarantine regulations, and checking up on illegal traffic.

On imposing a nominal fine of \$10 on each of the eight accused, Cmdr. Ryder issued a general warning to all not to go near a vessel when she was flying the Quarantine flag or the "S" flag without authority.

New Jodhpur Sardar Inf. Mess Opens

The Staff Havildars of the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry were the hosts at Whitfield Barracks yesterday to officers of 150 Indian Infantry Brigade at a cocktail party to mark the opening of the new Jodhpur Sardar Infantry's Staff Havildars' Mess situated in the north-west corner of the Barracks.

The Mess was officially declared open by the O.C., Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, Lt.-Col. G. M. Gillan, and among the guests were Lt.-Col. G. J. Cradock, Officer Commanding 150 Indian Infantry Brigade, Major Shivdayal Singh, D.A.A., and G.M.C., 150 Indian Infantry Brigade, Capt. Hutchison, I.M., Brigade-Major, 150 Indian Infantry Brigade, Major G. K. Fisher, D.A.D.O.S., H.Q. Land Forces, and the Subadar Majors of the 1st Travancore Infantry and the Jaipur Gards.

The Mess is the pride of the Jodhpur Staff Havildars and its decorations are a revelation on the Jodhpur mind. Place of honour goes to a portrait of Air Vice-Marshal His Highness Raj Bahadur, Maharaja of Jaipur, and Maharaja Dhiraj Singh, Umald Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Lt.D., Ruler of Jodhpur State.

Beyond this, the Staff-Havildars' taste goes into a variety of opinion. Prominent is a pictorial display of portraits of Princess Elizabeth over the years to the present, a very good collection of detailed maps of India, a complete series of coloured prints from Brahmin mythology, a pictorial display of the "Big Three"—Winston, Truman (Madison of Roosevelt), and Molotov-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in all his glory. Monty, all the more prominent Indian screen actresses and a number of "pin-up girls" all heavily swathed in the gorgeous apparel of the Occident.

"Big Four"—Betty Grable, Lana Turner, Ann Sheridan and Rita Hayworth—are conspicuously absent, place of honour on one wall goes to a Chinese "Calendar Girl".

The Staff-Havildars of the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry are, along with the Officers of the Battalion, all keen poultry raisers. A bone of contention has arisen over the fact that the adjacent poultry pens to the Staff-Havildars' Mess and open-air terrace is Battalion-owned rather than Staff-Havildar property. A "China Mail" reporter was conducted yesterday evening over more chicken, duck, goose and rabbit runs than has been his lot over many a more sober day.

An official speech of welcome to the Guests was given by Hav. Nank Ram on behalf of Battalion Havildar-Major Ganpat Singh and N.O.O.s of the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry. Prominent among the guests were Lt.-Col. Gillan, Major Dungan Singh, M.C., and Officers of the Battalion, Subadar-Maj. Banti Ram and others who had co-operated in establishing the Mess.

GRAMOPHONE RECITAL

The following is the programme for tomorrow's gramophone recital at the Catholic Centre, Kild's Building:

1. Orchestra "La Scala di Seta."
2. Contralto and Tenor Duet "Misero spien me te!" (from "Aida") Verdi.
3. Violin and Piano Kreutzer Sonata Beethoven.
4. Orchestra Capriccio Espagnole Rimsky-Korsakov.
5. Orchestra Symphony No. 94 in G Major ("Surprise") Haydn.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include Charles Tyan, Miss B. W. Chow, Brants, Major, T. H. Randle, Capt. E. A. Powers, Y. K. Pans, L. P. Chen, Capt. D. W. Cederberg, R. W. H. Herry and Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Shaver.

Latest departures from the Peninsula include Mrs. M. J. Raley, R. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Gauder, Mrs. McElhinney, Miss M. H. Cope, E. M. Zoss, W. de Duff, J. Strenson, Mr. Benton, A. Saxon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Winterton, a vessel when she was flying the Quarantine flag or the "S" flag without authority.

"CONDENSED MILK" VAN TO TOUR NEW TERRITORIES

Indecent Behaviour

That the Garden Road area was no longer fit for a respectable man or woman to walk in after 9 p.m. and that many complaints had been made by residents was the statement made by Inspector S. Smith before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when two Chinese women were charged with indecent behaviour in the Central district on Thursday evening.

An 18-year-old girl, Law Sui-ying, who was arrested on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground at about 11.10 p.m. was cautioned. A sailor with her escaped.

Inspector Smith asked for a serious view to be taken. There had been complaints by residents regarding incidents in the Garden Road area and the Central District.

Another woman, Fung Yuk, 25, charged with a similar offence, was remanded until today. It was stated that a sailor arrested with the woman had absconded from the charge room at Central Station.

PICK A MAN NEXT TIME
Three young Chinese were each sentenced to two years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday for larceny from a woman at Sports Road.

The accused were Chung Tsun-wing, 26, unemployed, Au Tai, plumber and Lai Tim, workman of the B.A.T. They were formally charged with robbery by two or more but the charge was later amended by the magistrate after part of the evidence had been given.

In passing sentence, Mr. Sheldon remarked that he could not show leniency when women were the victims.

A black cat proved unlucky for Li Ah Chan, 20, unemployed, who attempted to steal it from the Kowloon Canton Railway Station. A police constable took him in custody when he saw him carrying the cat on the presumption that he did not look like a man who would own a cat. At Kowloon Court yesterday Li was sentenced to one week's hard labour.

For unlawful possession of a spray gun, eight field service telephones and two aircraft accumulators, Wan Wai-chun, a woman, was fined \$50 at Kowloon Court yesterday. Restitution to the Royal Air Force and Army was ordered.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE
Outward Mails
Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tainshan and Shekkl (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m., Manila P.I. (Marine Flier) 10 a.m.
Formosa (Toy Yu) 10 a.m.
Tsankong (Kwongchowwan) (Tak On) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Hermeline) 10 a.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (Hamilton Victory) (Par.) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Labuan B.N.B. (Hinsang) 3 p.m., Australia via Sydney (Nellor) (Par.) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Kunming and Chungking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwan Lui) 4 p.m., Canton (Kwong Tung) 4 p.m.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 22
Macao, Tainshan and Shekkl (Kwongal) (Reg.) 5 p.m., 21/0, (Ord.) 10 a.m., 22/0.
Canton (Fatsan) (Reg.) 5 p.m., 21/0, 10 a.m., 22/0.
Formosa (Shun Lee) (Reg.) 5 p.m., 21/0, (Ord.) 10 a.m., 22/0.
Airmail for Hohow, Kwelling, Hankow and Nanking (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m., 21/0, (Ord.) 10 a.m., 22/0.
Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tainshan and Peking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m., 21/0, (Ord.) 10 a.m., 22/0.
MONDAY, SEPT. 23
Macao, Tainshan and Shekkl (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m., Bangkok (Tabala) 10 a.m., Straits and Rangoon (Hongkong) (Par.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Straits (Samberton) noon.
Hohow (Frontier) 2 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Hatsang) 2 p.m.

(By Margaret Bradbury)
At the beginning of next week a travelling van loaded with hundreds of tins of condensed milk, and voluntarily staffed by the wives of several Government officials, will tour the New Territories and distribute 5,000 tins each week to the babies of poor Chinese families.

This is part of the present milk scheme sponsored by the Society for Protection of Children and which is now distributing 130,000 tins of milk weekly in Hong Kong and Kowloon to 15,000 Chinese children.

Dr. L. Fehly, who is supervising the scheme told me yesterday: "Each tin of milk is sold at 80 cents to the parents of the Chinese babies who are officially registered at our distribution depots. The mother of each child is given a stamped card with a number on it and when this card is presented at the Centre a tin of milk is sold."

There are 14 milk centres in the Colony—at Wanchai, the French Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, Italian Convent, Western Infant Centre, Sacred Heart Convent, Holywell Girls Blind Home, Tsun Shin Infant Welfare Centre, Tung Wah Hospital, Salvation Army Girls Home, St. Theresa's Hospital, Precious Blood Hospital, and at Aberdeen Village and Stanley.

At Wanchai, which is the largest depot, 2,000 tins of milk are distributed twice a week. All the centres are open at the same time on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. This is done to prevent occasions of cards being presented at several centres in the same week.

Inside the Wanchai centre yesterday afternoon, long queues of women and children were waiting patiently to receive their weekly "ration". Each mother is requested by the centre staffs to bring the child with her as extra evidence. The only excuses accepted for a child's absence are either sickness or bad weather.

Every tin of milk, as it is handed over, is punctured slightly at the top. This is done as a precaution against the tins being resold on the Chinese black market where they bring as much as eight dollars each.

Oranges
Quantities of oranges and vitamin tablets are also distributed to the children at the discretion of the workers. Next week the depots will sell half pound packets of dried milk powder at the price of one dollar.

The present rate of infant mortality in the Colony is ten per cent, but just over a year ago it was as high as 33 per cent. Dr. Fehly said yesterday that she believes the milk distribution has done a great deal to help the prevention of sickness among the Chinese children.

A large number of the helpers at the centres are the wives of high officials in Government departments. Dr. Fehly told me: "They willingly give up their afternoons in the week to do this work and I am never short of volunteers."

Towels, Ties To Be Controlled
An important commodity subject to control this week is towels. The Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry has arranged for the manufacture locally of a small supply and although the product is not of the best quality, it should serve its purpose. These towels have been manufactured in two sizes and they will be on sale at all the largest retail shops as from Monday next. The larger towels will be retailed at \$2.20 each, and the smaller ones at \$1.00 each. The towels have been marked with the letters "S.T.I."

For some time Government has had under consideration the question of controlling prices of articles of clothing and textiles; but a shortage of supplies and a lack of sufficient information as to correct landed costs has, up to the present, delayed the gazettement of controlled prices. Supplies are still very short of requirements but Government is now receiving more accurate information in the form of reliable invoices and is, therefore, in a position to enforce a greater control on distribution of supplies and on prices generally.

To start off a general campaign against the dealers charging excessive prices for these necessities, Government has decided this week to gazette reasonable prices for two such articles—plastic raincoats and ties. It may be considered that the items gazetted are not of great importance to the community, but it must be realised that it is necessary to gazette as stocks come forward and as invoices become available. This does not mean that the more essential articles are being overlooked. Detailed information is now being collected on other articles and it is hoped to gazette controlled prices of a few of these each week.

KILLEARN OFF TO BATAVIA

Singapore, Sept. 20.
Lord Killern, British Special Commissioner in Southeast Asia, is leaving here by air tomorrow for Batavia where he is prepared to remain for some time, it was learned today.

Should an urgent food problem—the main concern of the Special Commissioner—arise while he is away, his deputy, Mr. Michael Wright (now in Batavia) will be available for return to Singapore to deal with it.

Mr. Wright's discussions in Batavia have been mainly concerned with arrangements, on which a satisfactory settlement was announced yesterday, for the evacuation of Allied internees held in the areas controlled by the Indonesian Republicans.

There are estimated to be still 25,000 internees awaiting evacuation. All are either Dutch or Eurasians. There are no British—Reuter.

FIREMEN WITH AN AXE TO GRIND?

Two firemen, Chan Yin, 38, and Chan Wong, 20, were sentenced each to two months' hard labour when they appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday on charges of unlawful possession of dangerous weapons. Sub-Insp. Dow explained that the two defendants, who were attached to the Mongkok Fire Station, were stopped when seen waiting along off duty with the axes in their possession. They had said that they were going to Kanau Street to demand payment of some money owed them by a "Society."

A Chinese merchant, who was walking alone in Queen's Road Central near Mercer Street was held up by three men armed with two revolvers at about 11 p.m. yesterday. Valuables to the value of about \$200 were stolen.

UNRRA's F.E.C. Censures China

At yesterday's meeting of UNRRA's Far Eastern Council here a resolution on waterways transport submitted by U.S. delegate Gilpatrick was carried by six votes to two (China and the Soviet) with two abstentions.

The resolution stated that UNRRA's China office, in calling for future UNRRA shipments, should take into account any failure of the Chinese Government to permit full utilisation of all coastal and inland water transport facilities and also should press the Chinese Government to allow ocean-going vessels to discharge relief supplies direct at the four Yangtze ports.

Introducing the resolution, the U.S. delegate deplored the restrictions imposed on foreign shipping by the Chinese Government, and added "Should existing shipping facilities prove inadequate the Chinese Government must accept the full consequences of this."

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director-General of UNRRA, replying, said he agreed with the resolution in principle but UNRRA, being a Chinese Government organisation, he was unable to vote in favour of the resolution.—Our Own Correspondent.

MONEY MART
Chinese National Currency dropped to a new low yesterday when futures fell from \$1.26 at the opening to \$1.23 at the close. Spot closed at \$1.41.

Gold also fell rather sharply and from \$352 a tael in the morning it fell to \$341 at the close. U.S. dollars made a sharp spurt to \$4.75 buyers. Sterling and Australian pounds were in steady demand at \$16 and \$12.90 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 20.
Closing quotations were:
Baying Selling
CN\$ CN\$
Gold per ounce 217,200 217,700
U.S. Dollars 3,680 3,710
Hong Kong Dollars 740 760
* Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

Devaluation?

Shanghai, Sept. 20.
The Chinese dollar weakened to 3,700 to the United States dollar this afternoon on rumours of further devaluation and also on waning hopes of a peace settlement between the Communists and the National Government.

Local business circles are unable to give a reason for the phenomenal increase in United States note quotations today. Some pointed to rumours of a further Chinese dollar devaluation while others maintained that September 30 (deadline for the circulation of foreign notes in China) has caused considerable shipment of notes from China, thus causing a shortage on the local market.—Reuter.

Bail of \$150 was entrusted by Mr. Horace Lo at Kowloon Court yesterday when Ho Chi, 34, unemployed, failed to put in an appearance before the Magistrate on charges of conducting a gaming house aboard a Mongkok Ferry launch and of assaulting a constable.

The band of the Royal Marines played before a large and appreciative audience on Murray Parade Ground for an hour last evening.

URBAN COUNCIL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Urban Council to exhume the remains of the deceased persons buried in Section A of N.K.I.L. 2812 and Section A of Extension to N.K.I.L. 2812 and to rebury them in New Kowloon Cemetery No. 8 (Diamond Hill) within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

C. J. ROE,
Secretary, Urban Council.
Hong Kong, Sept. 1946.

Chinese Optical Co.
OPTICIAN
67 QUEEN'S ROAD C

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores:

Diesel Engines, Compound, Dynamo, Paralleling Switch-board and Wiring, 6", 7½", and 12½", Fans and Motors, Refrigerators, Compressor Motors, Kerosene operated Domestic Refrigerators, Large Copper Boilers, Large Hot Press, Baker's Oven, Large Stainless Steel Washing Troughs, Stainless Steel Services, Porcelain Wash Basins and Sinks for Fans, etc.

Tenders forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department between 10 a.m. and 12 noon Friday, Saturday and Monday, 20th, 21st and 23rd September and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Supg. Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dockyard on or before noon Wednesday, 23rd September 1946.

Hong Kong Government Medical Department

NOTICE

Applications are invited for the posts of Probationer Health Inspectors. The following qualifications are required:—

Age:— 21 to 25 years.

Education:—School leaving certificate or equivalent.

Race:— Local parentage.

Physique:— good physique.

Applications should be sent to Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, 1st Floor.

Sd. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke
D. M. S.

14th September, 1946.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1946, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1946 to 31st August, 1946, and to elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th Sept. 1946.

NOTICE

CHINA EMPORIUM LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 21st September to 4th October, 1946, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares will be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHINA EMPORIUM LTD.
Hong Kong.

21st September, 1946.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 24th. September, 1946
commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms,
Pedder Building,
Basement.

74 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
comprising:

Stored at Sam Sam Weaving Factory, Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon.

Oil and Motor Switches, Machine Oil, Caustic Soda and Caustic Soda Solution, Sodium Sulphide, Bleaching Powder, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Waste, Gunny Bags, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Stands, Empty 50-gallon Drums, Etc.

Stored at Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Power Hack Saw, Lathe Bed and Legs, Air Blowers, Iron Beams, Cast Steel Shafts and Flanges, Anchors and Marine Stores, Diesel Castings, Cylinders, Crankcases, Etc., Angle Iron, Lathe Turnings, Pipes, Shaftings, Etc., Roller Castings, Cast Iron Fans, Diesel Part Castings, Surface Plates, Machine Bed Plates.

Stored at International Motor Works, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Machine Parts, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Angle Iron, Piping, Etc.

Stored at R.A.F. Stores, To Kwa Wan Road, Kowloon.

Winch Gear Box, Wooden Trestle for Shafting, Surface Plate.

Stored at Hip Tung Wo Shipyard, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Diesel Cylinder and Part Castings, Crankshafts, Etc.

Stored at Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Co., To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

60 H.P. 3-Phase Induction Motor with Connection for Starter.

Stored at Ling Nam Factory, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Loom Parts, Castings, Pulleys, Stands, Etc., Rolling Mill Stud Gears, Crushed Rock Salt.

Stored at Marsman and Co's Godown, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Rotary Filter, Filter Sieve Cylinder, Chemical Machine Parts, Wooden Tub, Surface Plate.

Stored at Open Space at Junction of Smithfield Road/Catchick Street, Kennedy Town.

Steel Tank Plates, Steel Frames, Etc.

Stored at Seamen's Institute, Gloucester Road, Wanchai.

Guillotine Machine, Steel Mixers, Steel Covers, Steel Tank on Wheels.

Stored at Hong Kong Electric Co's Power Station, North Point.

(Samples at Lammer Brothers' Auction Room, Pedder Building, Basement).

Lead Ingots.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 1st and 23rd September, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. mid Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Service Auction Rooms
Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.B.E. de Souza, Auctioneer,
Telephone 51597.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID, \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION, ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CENTS PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
offices for Box Nos. 62, 81, 82, 85,
91, 99, 100, 102, 104, 106, 112, 117,
118.

FOR SALE

REMINGTON Portable: \$200.—
Office Remington \$90.— Water-
polo Ball \$30.— Piano \$760.—
Zeiss (7 x 50) Shipping Binocu-
lars, \$250.— 280, top, Prince Ed-
ward, (6-8 p.m.).

LADIES' dresses, Summer,
Autumn, Winter, for sale at re-
duced prices, for one week only, 1
Ema Avenue, Homunlin, Kowloon.

FOR SALE—Two Refrigerators,
Two Pianos, Perfect Condition.
Apply Box No. 212 "China Mail."

S.S. "ATREUS"

"Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
will hold the final survey of
damaged cargo ex the above
vessel at 10 A.M. on Monday,
Sept. 23rd in the premises of
the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co's
Godowns."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"EURYBATE"

Damaged cargo ex the above
vessel will be examined at
Holt's Wharf between the
hours of 10 a.m. to 12 noon on
21st Sept. and consignee repre-
sentatives are requested to be
present at the time of examina-
tion.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Sept. 1946.

"BELLEROPHON"

Damaged cargo ex the above
vessel will be surveyed at Holt's
Wharf by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas between the hours 10
a.m. and 12 noon on 23rd and
24th Sept., and consignees'
representatives are requested to
be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 21st Sept. 1946.

Scottish Country Dancing

Scottish Dancing will start
again on Saturday 21st at 8.30
p.m. Everyone—especially your
girls—are welcome at the
Dinning Hall, Camp Building, 3
Commando Bde, Kowloon.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

1. For the purpose of checking
the Company's Register of
Members and in order to
protect their interests,
Shareholders are advised to
furnish the Company as
soon as possible with the
information called for in the
circular sent by post to
their last known address.

2. Any Member who has not
received the circular, by
reason of change of
address, is requested to
apply for a copy of the
Registered Office of the
Company, Exchange Build-
ing, 1st floor.

3. Any persons beneficially
entitled to shares, who held
certificates not in their own
names, accompanied by
signed transfer forms, and
have lost these during the
Japanese occupation of the
Colony, should immediately
apply for a copy of the
circular referred to above
in order that full particu-
lars may be recorded.

A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MARRIAGE ON ICE

SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE

JACK OAKIE
SAMMY KAYE
AND HIS ORCHESTRA

OPENING TO-MORROW
20th Century-Fox presents Moss Hart's
"WINGED VICTORY"
with Jeanne CRAIN & Men from the U.S. Army Air Force

AIR **WINKS** AIR
CONDITIONED

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
BUD ABBOTT — LOU COSTELLO

"PARDON MY SARONG"

A Universal Picture
TO-MORROW
CLARK GABLE — LANA TURNER
IN

"HONKY TONK"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
The Thrilling Story of Rommel's Five Secrets
that Might have Won Him the Desert War!

FIVE GRAVES TO CAIRO

starring FRANCHOT TONE • ANNE BAXTER with Akim Tamiroff

NEXT CHANGE **"SULLIVAN"**

LEE THEATRE

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING & CO., ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

Special Performance On Sunday 12.00 Noon
FRED ASTAIRE — RITA HAYWORTH

"YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER"
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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Final Speeches At Boon Trial

London, Sept. 19.

The final speeches for the prosecution and defence of 49-year-old Major Cecil Boon, Royal Army Service Corps, were made at his court martial today—the 21st day of his trial.

For the prosecution, Colonel Halse asked if, having heard all the evidence and making allowances perhaps for the brutality of the Japanese, the court would have done what Boon did. "If the answer to that question is that you would have done it, obviously accused is not guilty," he said.

"If, on the other hand you come to the conclusion that you would not have done it, that might lead you to the conclusion that accused is guilty of these charges."

"The charges are against Major Boon, the prisoner of war during a period which ended over a year ago, and the Major Boon who used to call at the men under his command, push them out of his office and show that he was strong enough to push down a till RENE officer in order to get out of his office to salute a Japanese. It is not the Major Boon who is before you now, obviously not at present physically very strong."

Defence Argument

Mr. G. O. Slade, defending, said that earlier the court had ruled there was a prima facie case on

five of the eleven charges after they had received a direction from the Judge Advocate on the matter of law in the words "to render involuntarily aid to the enemy while a prisoner of war under threats of immediate death or personal violence so grave as to paralyse the will to operate at the time the crime was committed."

"We would ask the Judge Advocate to reconsider that ruling as being erroneous in point of law," Mr. Slade went on: "When you are engaged in an act which is a prima facie crime if your will to do it or not is overborne by compulsion in the form of a threat or personal injury, you have a defence to what would otherwise be a criminal offence."

The Judge Advocate, Wing-Commander Oliver Barnett, said he gave a most clear direction that in his view the word "voluntarily" was the element in the charge which the prosecution had to prove.

BRIDGE NOTES

A little earlier this week we recommended light opening bids, but light overcalls are an entirely different story. A light opening bid is fairly safe partly because you can bid just one of your suit and partly because it's very hard for the enemy to double you for penalties and make that double stick. The case is quite different when you are making an overcall, as today's hand demonstrates:

West, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

S	K	Q	8
H	Q	J	5 2
D	Q	10	8 4
C	10	4	

S	9 7 6 2	N	S	J	10 4 3
H	8 7	W	H	A	K 10 8
D	A 9 5	E	D	K	7 3
C	K 8 5	S	C	6	2

S	A	6
H	9	6 4
D	J	6 2
C	A	Q 9 7 3

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1H	2C
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

East had a minimum opening bid, and West had less than average strength. Left to their own devices, they would have played at some part-score contract. But West was delighted at the opportunity to double two clubs instead of being satisfied with a part score. He was right, of course, for fairly routine play set the contract three tricks. There's a big difference between collecting 500 points and just making a small partial!

Now let's look at South's bid to see what was wrong with it. South maintained he had just stumbled into bad luck; he had as good as an opening bid, and if that wasn't worth an overcall what was? The answer was quite easy: many hands which are worth an opening bid are not worth an overcall. Opening bids are governed largely by high-card strength; overcalls, by playing strength. In view of North's original pass, could South hope for game with his hand? Surely not, so he was risking a severe penalty when all he could gain was making a partial himself instead of letting the enemy make one. It's bad bridge just as it's bad business to take a big risk when all you stand to gain is a trifle.

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U.S. BASES IN PACIFIC

Washington, Sept. 20.

The five members of the House Military Committee told reporters after a six-week inspection trip that the United States must strengthen the Pacific military and political positions.

They said they were convinced of the necessity for building a strong ring of defenses within striking distance of Russia. They insisted that their attitude was not one of belligerency toward the Soviet Union but was intended to insure against any eventuality.—Associated Press.

No Change In Burma

London, Sept. 18.

No change in the British policy for Burma is anticipated in well-informed London circles, writes Reuters political correspondent.

Nothing is known in authoritative quarters here of any Cabinet moves which would confirm the statement made last week by Mr. U. Saw, former Premier and leader of the Myochit party, that the British Government may soon announce that it will give the same treatment to Burma as it has given to India.

Any such change in the British policy would be discussed by the British Cabinet and I was informed today by an authoritative source that no such discussions have taken place.

The British policy for Burma is unchanged. A gradual political development with dominion status as the eventual outcome is the British Government's hope.—Reuters.

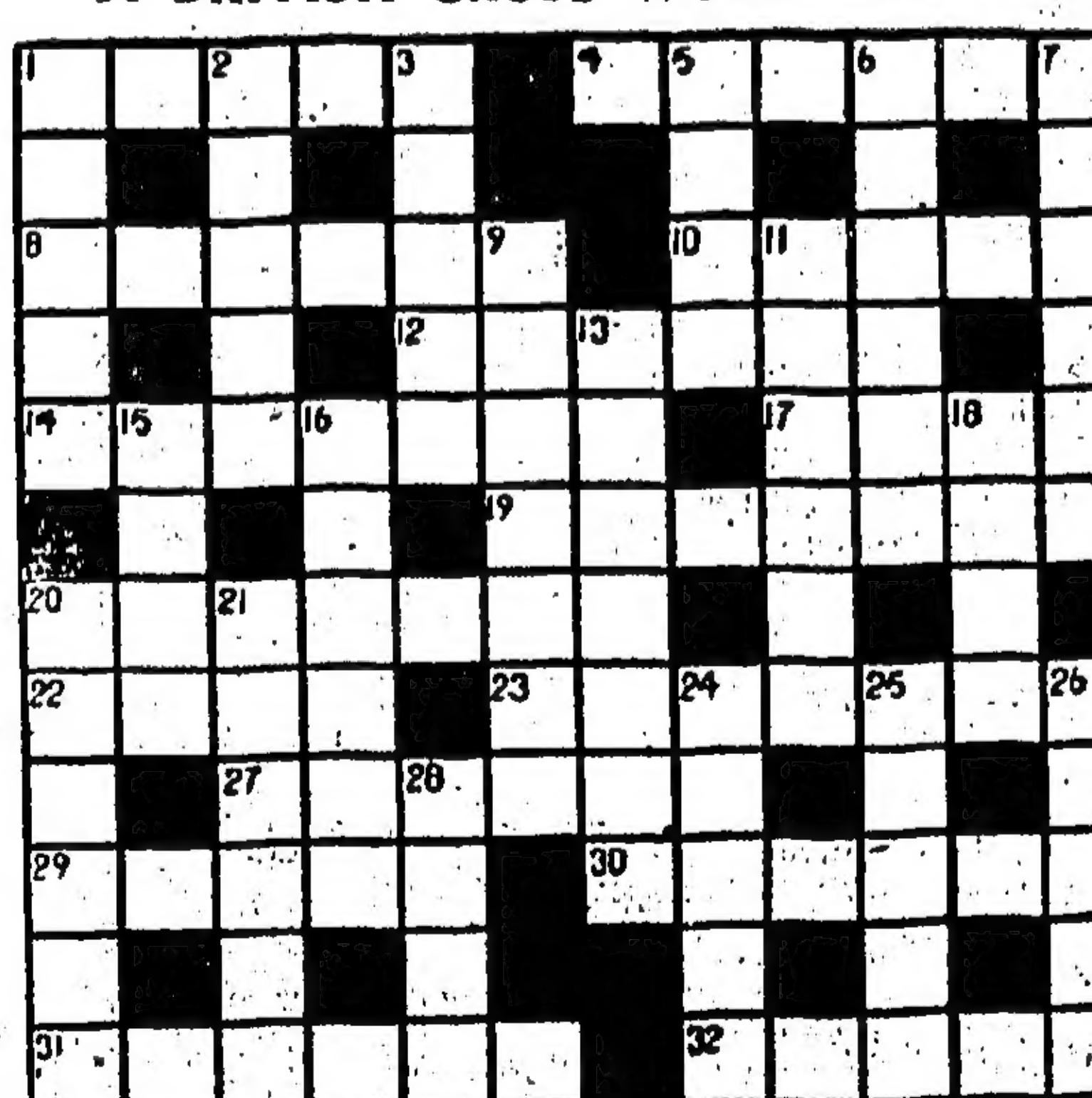
FAROEES DECLARED ASTATE

Copenhagen, Sept. 19.

Mr. Thorsen Petersen, speaker of the House of Parliament of Faroe Islands proclaimed Faroe Islands a state at a special sitting of the Parliament at Thorshavn. The proclamation was based on the results of last week-end's plebiscite in which the people of the Faroes by a narrow majority voted in favour of separating from Denmark and becoming a republic. The Danish Foreign Minister told the press here today that he was unable to enter into the details until the problem has been considered by the Danish Government and he had received further information from the Faroes.—Reuters.

Miami, Sept. 20.
The U.S. Navy reported that a heavy earthquake was recorded at 0655 GMT Thursday, possibly centered in Chile.—Associated Press.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

- Hag.
- Frozen pen-dant.
- Play feebly.
- Expansive.
- Drag-net.
- Gaunt.
- Counsel.
- Part of an aeroplane wing.
- In circulation.
- Send out.
- Disagree.
- Rolls.
- Landowner.
- Inhabitant.
- System.
- Inconsiderable.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—3. Neuritic; 8. Hall; 9. Bisected; 11. Distorts; 13. Sect; 15. Confused; 18. Superior; 19. Myth; 21. Passports; 25. Jamboree; 26. Weir; 27. Redolent.
- DOWN:—1. Tind; 2. Miss; 4. Emir; 5. Rue; 6. Tith; 7. Cadet; 9. Bonds; 10. Sleep; 12. Irony; 14. Choir; 16. Sugar; 17. Dense; 19. Major; 20. Tinal; 21. Pool; 22. Sewn; 23. Overt; 24. Term.

Down

- Vigil.
- Leah.
- Ghi's name.
- Unresponsive.
- Life's object.
- Sporting side.
- Leg-band.
- Soft hair.
- Yacht.
- Insurrection.
- Slow-moving creature.
- Drawing out.
- Entertain.
- First man.

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

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"HANGYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 25th Sept.
"PAKHOT"	(No Passengers) Saigon 4 p.m. 27th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Shanghai 2 p.m. 27th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Shanghai 2 p.m. 27th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANGYANG"	Tientsin & Swatow 22nd Sept.
"PAKHOT"	Shanghai 25th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Shanghai & Swatow 26th Sept.
"SHANGTUNG"	Bangkok 26th Sept.
"NEUCHWANG"	Singapore 28th Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"TATSHAN"	Arrives 2.30 p.m. 21st Sept.
	Sails 7 a.m. 23rd Sept.
	Arrives 5.30 p.m. 25th Sept.
	Sails 9 a.m. 27th Sept.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE**U. K. SERVICE**

Sailing	For
"PROMETHEUS"	11th Oct. Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
Arriving	From
"THESEUS"	27th Sept. U.K. via Straits
"SAMOA"	28th Sept. do
"SAMAFRIC"	Early Oct. do
"ANTIOCHUS"	Mid. Oct. do

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS"	3rd week Oct. New York

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Agents Telephone 7757.

American Stock Market Break(By Sydney Gampell, Reuters Financial Editor)
London, Sept. 19.

The biggest difference from 1929 is that Wall Street's recent break occurred with the United States public almost unprecedently free from debt — agricultural, industrial, stock market or any form of debt.

But this, while it seems certain to limit the extent of Wall Street's fall, cuts both ways economically. The break in the market which had not been inflated by ignorant buying on borrowed money, may be all the more significant.

Despite numerous remaining sellers markets, the monetary demand in the United States new seems near enough to equilibrium with current supplies at current prices, so that any further appreciable rise in costs threatens distortion and a slump.

Compared with pre-war, the monetary national income has roughly doubled. But illustratively, a 30 per cent rise in output coupled with a 50 per cent rise in prices fully absorbs a doubled monetary demand and if supplies or prices rise more than that rate, a gap in demand must develop.

Some lines have actually had a 30 per cent rise and very many (including nearly all agricultural products) have had vastly more than a 50 per cent rise in prices.

A Miracle

The strength of consumer demand has performed the miracle of almost fully liquidating the war economy, thus stultifying the administration's predictions of deflation and mass unemployment.

Between the second quarter of 1945 and the second quarter of 1946, United States Government spending fell by an equivalent of 62 billion dollars annually and consumer spending not merely filled all that colossal gap in demand but actually left many unsatisfied demands. But not even America's lavish spending power can perform super miracles. Not even the United States is rich enough to buy everything at any price. —Reuter.

London Stock ExchangeLondon, Sept. 19.
Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/76 97-13/16, Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 111-15/16, War Loan, 3½ per cent 111-16, New War Loan, 3 per cent 100-1/16, Saving Bonds 3½ 1955/65 100, "Saving Bonds 3½ 1960/70 100½, "Saving Bonds 3½ 1965/75 107½, Victory Bonds 4 per cent 107½, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 10½, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907/20, Canton-Kowloon Railway 24, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 per cent 26, Lung-Teing, U. Hai Rly, 5 per cent, 1913/24, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss) 51, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911/28, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905/32½, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 28, Mercantile Bank of India, "A" 25½, Chartered Bank of India & China, 12½, E.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 88, Lydenburg Estates 122½, South Africa Townships 29¼, Selection Trust 44½, South Africa Torbanites 12½, Canadian Pacific 19½, Mexican Eagles 14½. —Reuter.**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES**London, Sept. 19.
Day to Day Loan ¼ per cent, Short Money ¼ to 1, Bank Bills, 3 Months 17/32, Bank Bills, 6 Months 9/16 to ¾, Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 1 to 1½, Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months ¾ to 2½, Treasury Bills, 2 Months ¾ to 17/32, Treasury Bills, 3 Months ¾ to 17/32. —Reuter.Alexandria, Sept. 19.
Gold, per fine ounce 174 Ptas. —Reuter.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING P. & O. B.I. & E. & A. BILLS OF LADING**

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignee representatives are present at the survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

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N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 20.

Closing stock quotations:

Adams Express 14, Alaska 5, American Can 83½, American Smelting 90, American Telephone 174½, American Tobacco 80½, American Waterworks 14½, Anaconda Copper 30½, Aviation Corporation 7, Baldwin Locomotive 20, Barnsdall 22½, Bendix Aviation 36½, Bethlehem Steel 89, Boeing Aircraft 22½, Borden Co. 48½, Canadian Pacific 13, J. I. Case 30½, Chrysler 82½, Colgate 48, Commercial Solvents 21½, Corn Products 59½, Dupont de Nemours 170, Eastman, Kodak 205½, Electric Light & Power 14½, General Electric 87½, General Motors 51½, Goodrich 87½, Goodyear 55½, Homestake Mining 38½, International Harvester 87, International Paper 88½, International Tel. & Tel. 168, Johns Manville 120½, Kennecott Copper 42, Montgomery Ward 56½, National Distillers 21½, National Lead 29, New York Central 15½, Packard Motors 6½, Pan-American Airways 14½, Pennsylvania RR 30½, Radio Corporation 104½, Real Silk 19½, Republic Steel 75½, Reynolds Tobacco 37½, Schenley 62, Sears Roebuck 38, Shell Oil 10½, Socomey Vacuum 14½, Southern Pacific 43½, Standard Roads 58, Standard Oil of Calif. 50½, Standard Oil of N.J. 63½, Studebaker 20, Union Bag 25½, Union Carbide 89½, U.S. Rubber 52½, U.S. Steel 60½, Westinghouse 24½, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 61½. —Associated Press.

SIAM SELLS GOLDBangkok, Sept. 19.
The Siamese Parliament today passed a bill empowering the Government to sell its gold reserves in the United States for U.S. dollars. Siam's gold reserve in the United States is estimated at eight million grammes. The bill also authorizes the sale of local gold reserves. This step is taken to acquire dollar exchange for trade purposes. —Reuter.**LONDON SILVER & GOLD**London, Sept. 19.
Silver, Spot, per fine oz. 55½d, Silver Forward per fine oz. 55½d, Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172½. —Reuter.**AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LTD.**Speed—Frequency—Dependability
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S.S. "RAPID" 23rd Sept. Freemantle (Passage only)

S.S. "HAMILTON VICTORY" 24th Sept. San Francisco and Los Angeles

S.S. "MARINE LEOPARD" late Sept. Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

S.S. "NONPAREIL" 3rd Oct. Shanghai, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and Boston.

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S.S. "KWASANG"	to Saigon, Singapore & Penang 24th Sept.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai 25th Sept.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WINGSANG"	from Shanghai 22nd Sept.
S.S. "KUTSANG"	from Calcutta & Straits 2nd Oct.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR"	Cosmo. Dock.
S.S. "EBANG"	Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	(Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.
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M.V. "KAFIRISTAN"	Loads for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide 3rd October.
S.S. "PERIOD"	due from Sydney Mid. Oct.

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"OTRANTO"	U.K.	Early October
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	November

*due Naples 20th Sept., Port Said 23rd Sept., Colombo 4th Oct., Singapore 8th Oct., Hongkong 13th Oct.

Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMSOARING"	U.K. via Straits	23rd September

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"BINFIELD"	Rangoon	Early October
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"SAMETTRICK"	Straits, Madras & Calcutta.	Early October
"BINFIELD"	Straits, Madras, Calcutta.	End-October

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"POYANG"	Australia	Discharging
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"NELORE"	Sydney Sails 4 p.m. 21st. Sept.	
"EASTERN"	Sydney & Melbourne	Mid-October

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LOADING

S.S. "BENRINNES"	loading for London 2nd half Sept.
S.S. "BENALDER"	2nd half Sept.
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	1st half Oct.
S.S. "BENCRAVACHAN"	2nd half Sept.

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Another Purge In Russia

London, Sept. 20.
A decree issued by the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union orders the immediate dismissal and prosecution of state officials charged with irregularities in the administration of Soviet Russia's collective farms, Moscow radio, quoting the newspaper "Pravda", reported today.

The decree, "Pravda" says, charges the Soviet party leaders and the leaders of the country and district organisations with the duty of bringing order into the administration of the Soviet collective farms policy.

"Many agricultural organisations illegally dispose of property of collective farms", the decree was quoted as saying, "and order the farms to sell horses and other animals to various organisations or to work which is against the Soviet law. The workers of collective farms are the only lawful hosts of their collective property. These infringements of the law are against the vital interests of collective farms as well as of the state. All committing such crimes will be immediately dismissed and prosecuted as lawbreakers and enemies of the collective farms structure".

The decree also called for the return of all lands which have been illegally seized by individual farmers and by organisations for other purposes, "Pravda" said.

The newspaper said that many a chairman of a collective farm organisation had "dipped sheepishly into the collective pocket".—Reuter.

AMERICA AND THE ATOM

New York, Sept. 20.
Bernard M. Baruch, head of the American delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, said today that he had the authority of President Truman and the State Department to assert that there had "been no change whatsoever" in the United States proposal for international control of nuclear energy.

The American delegation said Baruch's statement answers "a question as to Secretary Wallace's reference to the American position on international atomic energy as contained in his letter to the President," in which the Secretary of Commerce criticized the Baruch proposal.—Associated Press.

AROUND THE WORLD

Singapore, Sept. 20.
The first pilgrim ship for six years, carrying over 100 devout Moslems from Malaya, to the Arabian holy city of Mecca, left Singapore today for the Red Sea port of Jeddah.—Reuter.

Cairo, Sept. 19.
Extensive flooding has given rise to the danger of a malarial epidemic, says an official report of Khartoum province. So much land has been watered that bumper crops are expected which will compensate for the great damage done by the floods.—Reuter.

Batavia, Sept. 20.
Allied troops were attacked by a concentration of 150 Indonesians south of Palembang in the Sourabaya sector, today's Allied headquarters communique stated. After heavy Indonesian losses, the attackers withdrew, leaving five prisoners.—Reuter.

Athens, Sept. 20.
E.A.M., the Greek left wing organisation, said today that 26 former senior and junior officers and seven Republican officers have been "advised" to prepare for deportation on Saturday. E.A.M. said that this was the fourth batch of deportations of the officers.—Associated Press.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Chou En-lai On "The Next War"

(By Betty Graham)

Shanghai, Sept. 20.
China's No. 2 Communist, General Chou En-lai, announced today that he had quit the Nanking peace negotiations and asserted that the Chinese and United States Governments' Far Eastern policies were based on the assumption that there will be a Russo-American war with China as an important base.

In an exclusive interview, General Chou said he personally does not believe such a war was in prospect "because neither the

Soviet nor the American public want war." He said "The outbreak of a third world war will inevitably lead to a revival of Japanese imperialism and its penetration into China rather than victory for the Kuomintang".

Praise For British In Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 20.
A tribute to the energy and enterprise of the British community in Shanghai as well as to its sober optimism was paid by the new British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, in an address before the British Chamber of Commerce before his return to Nanking.

"Since my arrival here", he said, "I have seen something of the achievements of British industry in the Yangtsepoos area (the eastern district of Shanghai). I became proud and much heartened. The spirit of confidence and even of optimism which you are showing and your readiness to face the future and the difficulties which lie ahead encourage me a great deal. I believe your optimism is justified."

"I believe that our Chinese friends realise—as I have often repeated—that we seek no privilege in China and have no ambitions in this country other than to promote a flourishing and mutual trade between the two countries. I believe that you can do much to promote that trade and thereby assist in the rehabilitation of this great country."

"I believe that by doing so you will strengthen the ties of long-standing friendship between our two peoples, which I am convinced is one of the finest guarantees of order in the Far East. You have therefore a noble and worthy task in front of you and you can count on me to do what I can to help you in it."

Sir Ralph Stevenson disclosed that Mr. Millburn of the Ministry of War Transport had been appointed Shipping Counsellor on the staff of the Embassy in China in order to help British shipping companies to find a solution of their difficulties arising from the Chinese ban on foreign vessels operating in Chinese waters.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Sept. 20.
The Japanese Diet has adopted a far-reaching programme to decentralise the Japanese Government whereby local governments will no longer be dominated by national bureaucracy and the Japanese people will for the first time in Japan's history be able to elect local public officials.

Four local government reform bills, which have been passed by the House of Peers after nine weeks of Diet deliberations, provide for popular election of prefectural governors, city mayors, heads of towns and villages, and establish more authority and responsibility in popularly elected local assemblies with the National Government specifically denied any form of control over the people's elected representatives.

General Chou based his conclusion on the opinion that the United States, engaged in a war with Russia, would rely on Japanese support rather than Chinese "because Japan's economy is more stable and its manpower more readily mobilised, although North China and Manchuria would obviously become the battlefield. Such a war would result in nothing but tragedy for China."

General Chou declared that he would return to Nanking only if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agrees to reconvene the Military Committee of three. He termed the Nanking negotiations "senseless" and said they were designed "to camouflage the true civil war situation and black out the truth from the American and Chinese public."

The Chinese Communists are not ready to bring their dispute with the Kuomintang before the United Nations Security Council, Chou said.

Alleging that the United States Government assumes there will be a Russo-American war, Chou said "If the United States Government abandons its position as mediator and sides fully with the Kuomintang, in other words, if it continues its present policy, America will find herself called upon to render an account to the world and to the Chinese people."

However, the Communist Party had not yet contemplated placing the case before the United Nations.

Chou said American policy in China has already resulted in the "destruction of Chinese industry and small handicraft" through the programme of dumping surplus United States war materials on the Chinese markets.

"This state of affairs also has destroyed the enterprise of honest American businessmen who are trying to establish normal trade with China", he concluded.—Associated Press.

Betty Graham, pre-war editor of the Sunday edition of the "Shanghai Evening Post," has been working with the Chinese Ministry of Information and Reuter.

U.S.-Soviet Trade Prospects

Washington, Sept. 20.
The U.S. Department of Commerce, headed by Secretary Henry Wallace, reported that the visit to Moscow by two of the Department's representatives "laid the foundation for development of closer economic contacts in the near future between Russia and the United States."

Lewis Loeb, staff economist, and E. C. Roper, chief of the Russian Division of the Office of International Trade, spent six weeks in Moscow, the Department said, conferring with Soviet Minister of Trade Mikoyan and other trade authorities about the possibility of settling closer commercial ties and expanding trade between the two nations.

War Damage

Lorwin and Ropes found Soviet officials very receptive to the idea, said the Department, but they raised the point that because of war damage to the Soviet's industry, Russia will have very little surplus for export for two or three years.

"On the other hand," the statement added, "the Soviet need for American products, especially machinery and equipment, is very great and Russia is in the market for purchases of American goods on a large scale. If appropriate credit arrangements can be made, the American Government reported that it favours holding out a hand to Russia in the form of a loan to help her in the reconstruction of her industry."

NIUAFOOU ERUPTIONS

Suva, Fiji, Sept. 20.
Volcanic eruptions continued for the third day at the isolated island of Niuafoou in the Tonga Group and the devastation is reported to be spreading. The Tonga Group is approximately 450 miles east of Fiji.

The Tongan Government ship, sent with doctors and medical supplies, is expected to reach Niuafoou today. A Catholic priest and some of Niuafoou's 1,200 natives were sighted from the air yesterday, signalling from the outskirts of the village which molten rock had partly obliterated.—Associated Press.

BRAZIL AND BRITAIN

London, Sept. 20.
Senhor Neves da Fontoura, Brazilian Foreign Minister, who heads the Brazilian mission at present in Britain discussed the part that Brazil could play in the resettling of European refugees when he told the "Times" that Brazil was seeking a systematic immigration policy.

Her programme, the Foreign Minister said, was to populate her vast territories in such a way that the country's overall prosperity was increased.

To this end all foreigners would be welcome, particularly those skilled in industry.

Senhor da Fontoura said that there was a great future for Anglo-Brazil trade in his hope, he added, that the British debt to Brazil would be repaid as far as possible in goods and material for industrial equipment. He denied that Brazil's wartime industrial expansion would lead her to follow a policy of economic self-sufficiency.

On the contrary, it would be said to bring her more than ever into the main lines of international trade.

The establishment of a heavy steel industry in Brazil would offer great opportunities to British traders. As for the question of foreign capital, the new constitution afforded such guarantees to owners of such investments.

It was such foreign capital as could be absorbed into the economy of the country, he declared.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Sept. 20.
Sardar Baldev Singh, War Minister in India's interim Cabinet, assumed office today, the last of the twelve members of the new popular government to take the oath. "Two independent Moslems making up the remainder of the 14 members of the Cabinet have yet to be selected."—Associated Press.

Death Sentence After One-Day Trial

After a trial lasting less than a day, Sergeant-Major Ito Junichi, former member of the Kempeitai, was yesterday found guilty of committing a war crime by killing two Chinese civilians at Tsun Wan on Aug. 17, 1945, and was sentenced to death by shooting.

During the trial a prosecution witness was treated as hostile, accused a plea of guilty was disallowed by the Court and accused was informed that he had the right to appeal against both verdict and sentence.

The Court, which was one of two war crimes courts sitting yesterday, was composed of Col. R. G. Laming, Major J. T. Loranger and Capt. L. G. Stephens. Prosecuting officer was Major D. G. MacGregor and accused was defended by a Japanese, Fujita.

Major Hiro said in evidence that after the surrender he ordered all prisoners to be released. He did not order accused to carry out executions.

Tokushima, a lance-corporal, said that several Japanese, including Ito, killed the two prisoners. He said Major MacGregor pointed out to witness that his evidence was not the same as the statement he signed. He applied for Ito to be treated as hostile. In cross-examination witness admitted that in his statement he said Ito shot the two Chinese with his revolver.

Accused said that at the surrender he had given prisoners charged with being Communist guerrillas. He was told by his officers to take proper steps to dispose of prisoners. A hole was dug and he shot the two men.

"No Good"

"The men were no good to the British or Japanese as far as order was concerned."

In reply to prosecuting counsel accused said that in normal times he had no authority to execute and had never got such an order. This was an emergency. He agreed it was wrong to execute anyone but this was a special case. From his instructions to dispose of prisoners he construed that he could kill them. He agreed that the Chinese had had no trial and that every man was entitled to a trial before execution.

Questioned by the President, accused said that orders from the Supreme Command were to deal severely with Communists. At the surrender Ito was responsible for order and he thought it was proper to do as he did.

When he got the order to take prisoners and dispose of them, he was told to shoot them. He said he was not a religious man.

SEVEN-A-SIDE COMPETITION

A big crowd is expected at Club ground this afternoon when the Second Round of the Stanley Shield seven-a-side competition will be played.

Competition was keen last week and several good games were witnessed with the players in better form today, better matches will be seen, and as there are a number of Chinese teams, there will be no lack of supporters.

The tournament will be concluded to-morrow and at the conclusion the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo will present the shield to the winners.

The following is today's programme:—Navy "A" v 42 Commando "A" 3 p.m.

Reference:—A. E. P. Guest. R.A.F. "A" v South China "B" at 3.30 p.m.

Reference:—C. P. O. Rogers. Sing Tao "C" v H.K. Chinese Cadre at 4 p.m.

Reference:—Capt. J. P. England. Navy "C" v R.A.F. "B" at 4.30 p.m.

Reference:—K. K. Ip. Sing Tao "B" v 42 Commando "B" at 5 p.m.

Reference:—J. F. da Silva. H.K. Wireless Centre v South China "A" at 5.30 p.m.

Reference:—L.A.C. Roberts. Club "A" v Chinese Amateur S.C. at 6 p.m.

Reference:—L/S Sparrow. Sing Tao "A" v Kit Chee at 6.30 p.m.

Reference:—Lt. L. G. Young. Clubs are to supply the linesmen.

"Old Timers"

The following players will represent the Chinese "Old Timers" to play against the "Non-Chinese" tomorrow at 5.30 p.m.

Chan Sik Pui, Chan Woon In, Lai Yuk Tat (Capt) Ng Kam Chuen, Lam Yuk Ying, Wong Shiu Wah, Ho Cho In, Kwok Sin Yan, Chan Hung Kwong, Chu Ah Fai, Choi Ping Fan, Ip Kan Ko, Lee Wai Tong, Fung King Yue, and Tao Kwei Sing. Mr. Aw Ho (Trainer) Mr. Wong Ka Tsun, (Manager).

PRESSMEN TAKE THE PLUNGE

The Chinese Pressmen's Athletic Association will hold their first swimming gala at the Chung Shing Bathing Pavilion at West Point at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There will be an exhibition of diving and fancy swimming.

Arrangements have been made with the Hong Kong Tramway Company for extra trams between Whitty Street and Kennedy Town.

CRICKET IN NANKING

Nanking, Sept. 20.
Admiral Boyd will lead a naval cricket team against the British community here tomorrow. Battle veterans of almost every theatre and every branch of the British services in the second World War are included, among them the Royal Marines, who formed a guard of honour and band today. Chinese naval personnel were drawn up as guard of honour ashore.—Reuter.

Baroda Buys "Pirette"

London, Sept. 20.
The Maharaja of Baroda, wealthy Indian prince, has bought the French Oaks winner, Pirette, for the sum of £20,000.

Pirette, by Deiri out of Pimpette, showed that she is the best filly in France by subsequently finishing third in the Grand Prix behind the crack colts Souverain and Prince Chevalier.

She will come to England to run as soon as the Maharaja can get permission to transfer currency for the purchase. An import licence has already been obtained.

If the filly gets to England in time, she will compete in Ascot's big new race, the King George VI Stakes over two miles on October 12, in which her rivals would number the Derby and St. Leger winner, Albourne.—Reuter.

Sports Gossip

In a friendly football match on Thursday, 15 Indian C. C. Station beat D. B. Coy. R.I.A.S.C. by four goals to one.

Brigadier P. L. Lindsay is to be the new chairman of Stewards of the Hong Kong Services Race Club, taking over from Lieut. Colonel F. G. W. Axworthy, who is leaving the Colony in the near future.

A friendly football match has been arranged between Police and Club on the Club ground on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

Playing members of the Police team are requested to turn up.

On Murray Parade ground yesterday a mixed team from the Civil Service and the A.T.S. beat a mixed team of R.A.F. and W.A.A.F. by three clear goals after a friendly hockey game.

The members of H.M. Dockyard Recreation Club will be well catered in outdoor sports this season. The Club will be participating in the Football League. Fixtures against all the leading cricket teams have been arranged. The club is sharing the Navy Ground at King's Park this season.

FRANCO-SWEDISH MEET

Toulouse, Sept. 19.
Sweden won five of six events during a Franco-Swedish athletic meeting held under ideal conditions at the Jean Bouin Stadium here today.

The only French win was in the 800 metres in which Marcel Hanssens made an attempt to lower his French national record of 2 minutes 12 seconds.

The most interesting race was the 500 metres won by Sweden in 1 minute 14 seconds.—Reuter.

DON BRADMAN TO PLAY?

Melbourne, Sept. 20.
W.M. Woodfull, former Australian Test cricket captain, in an article in the "Melbourne Herald" today suggests that if Don Bradman plays, the probable Australian team in batting order for the first test at Brisbane, starting on November 29, is likely to be:—

W.A. Brown (Queensland), Ken Mouleman (Victoria), Don Bradman (South Australia), Sid Barnes (New South Wales), Lindsay Hassett (Victoria), Keith Miller (Victoria), Don Tallon (Queensland), wicket-keeper, G.B. Cristofani (New South Wales) — rightarm spinner or Colin McCool (Queensland) right arm slow spinner, George Tribe (Victoria), slow left arm googly, Ray Lindwall (New South Wales), fast bowler.

Don Bradman's wife said in Adelaide today: "Don wants to play for Australia again and I think he will play. He has recovered from fibrosis, which made him feel that he would be unable to play again."

Very Happy

Mrs. Bradman very happy: "This has made Don very happy but has placed him in an awkward position because naturally he does not want to announce that he can play and then find after a game or two that he has to drop out."

Official opinion in Adelaide is that Bradman will play for South Australia against the tourists on October 25 and will regard the match as a trial.

Don Bradman could not be contacted today.—Reuter.

Soccer Strike Threat

Manchester, Sept. 19.
Under a strike threat by players if their demands for increased pay were not met, the Football League Management committee and members of the Executive of the Players' Union were brought into conference here today through the mediation of the Ministry of Labour but after almost three hours' discussion the parties were unable to reach a decision.

In view of the virtual deadlock which arose, Mr. James Fay, Secretary of the Players' Union said after the meeting that he had been instructed by the committee of the Union to approach the Industrial Relations Officer of the Ministry of Labour with a view to arbitration.

At today's meeting the Management committee suggested that the matter of pay increase remain in abeyance until February of 1947 when the financial position of clubs could be more clearly ascertained.

The players' representatives were not able to agree to this.—Reuter.

RADIO

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1946
STUDIO: HONG KONG STAGE CLUB PRESENTS "ECHO".

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.62 megacycles, H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.52 p.m.—Archie Shaw and His Orchestra.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Variety. Transcription Service—"Grand Hotel" Albert Sanders and Palm Court Orch. with Sylvia Cecil.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Carroll Gibbons and His Orchestra with Frances Langford.
7.00 p.m.—Music Time—"ESEA".
7.30 p.m.—Studio—"Duke" Rayburn. New Love calling 17 girls. Cow Royal Motion.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.15 p.m.—The Music of Saint-Saens.
8.45 p.m.—Studio—"Hear Me" (Star). One person's "radio" written and Produced by Donald Ross.
9.15 p.m.—De Orick and His Orchestra.
9.45 p.m.—London Relay: Max Wall in "Our Show".

10.30 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.55 p.m.—Music for Dancers.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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